THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 136. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

FENIAN FIZZLE.

Important from the Frontier.

ARREST OF GEN. SWEENEY.

Fears that the Grand Trunk Railway will be Torn Up.

LATEST RUMORS AND REPORTS.

Active Movements in Progress.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

BOSTON, June 7.—A special despatch from St. Albans says that Sweeney was arrested at 12 o'clock last night, by order of Major Gibson, commanding the United States regulars. Sweeney was in bed at the Tremont House, and offered no resistance. He is now in the officers' quarters on the Common.

Last night the train from Boston did not go through to Montreal via St. Armands, but via Rouse's Point, it being apprehended that the track would be torn up by the Fenians.

The St. Lawrence Frontier.

AN ATTACK ON ST. ARMANDS ANTICIPATED TO-NIGHT—THREE THOUSAND FENIANS AT HIGHGATE —UNITED STATES OFFICERS AFTER SWEENEY.

RUTLAND, Vt., June 6—Accounts from St. Albans report three thousand Fenians in camp at Highgate, and it is confidently believed that a movement will be made on Canada to-morrow night, the attacking point being St. Armands, from whence it is thought the Fenians will move on Montreal

General Sweeney left St. Albans this morning and proceeded to the front, to hold an interview with officers commanding troops there. It is believed he will take command of the army of invasion in a day or two, as the United States officers are on his track, in accordance with Attorney-General Speed's recent order. Marshal Henry made some arrests at St. Albans this morning for violation of the neutrality laws.

P. O. Day, Head Centre of Buffalo Fenians, and Colonel John Bagley, of the Fenian army, passed through Rutland this morning *en route* for the front, where they will join in the conference with Sweeney and his officers.

Special Order from the Feulan General Commanding at Malone.

MALONE, June 6.—The following order was issued this morning:—

Special Order No. 3—To the Officers and Men of this Command:—It having reached the ears of the General commanding that disorderly conduct and rioting took place last evening, it is hereby ordered that the officers and men be held to a strict accountability for their future good conduct, and any violations of the ordinances of the village, or any interference with the rights of property of the citizens thereof, will be followed with swift and speedy punishment. The citizens of Malone have proved our friends, and should command our respect while we remain among them.

The good men of this command should assist in bringing to the notice of these headquarters all and everything that has a tendency to ruin our good name and tarnish the holy cause that we are embarked in. Bad men have crept among us; they are but few, but their villany has commenced. Officers must remain with their men and attend to their duties, and thus show the people that we intend to behave with the respect due to their kindness. Men must remain in barracks, and leave only upon passes properly given and certified to by their officers.

M. MURPHY, Brigadier-General Commanding.
W. H. LINDSEY, Captain and A. A. G.

A General Address by President Roberts to the Fenian Brotherhood.

HEADQUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, No. 706 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, June 6.—To the Fenian Brotherhood.—My Countrymen, Brothers, and Friends:—In the hours of doubt and uncertainty I appealed to you to be brave of heart and firm of purpose. When cowards quailed and doubters sneered, you persevered and hoped on; when imbecility and dishonesty placed the cup of shame and bitterness to your lips, and you were compelled to drain it to the dregs, you still worked, and triumphed over covert and open foes, as well as difficulties which would have made men succumb in a less holy cause than ours.

It is the cause of oppressed Ireland, of humanity, justice, liberty, ay, of Divinity itself, and it cannot perish unless we are false to all the nobler attributes which exalt the man above the brute, and the possession of which elevates him to the highest dignity of created beings. No, my countrymen, it cannot perish, it cannot fail, it will succeed and triumph. Yes, even in our times by our own efforts, and at the expense of our fortunes and our blood, if necessary. The concentrated wrongs of centuries are in our hearts, and give strength to the passionate longing for Irish freedom, which neither time nor obstacles can quench. The calumnies and enmity of cowards, who, though born beneath the banner of republican freedom, become the lying tools of English despotism, cannot retard us in our onward march to smite the detested foe of liberty. Eng and fought this republic with cannon, ships, guns, and bullets.

She destroyed her mercantile marine, she maligned our motives, she falsified our record, she rent the Union, and drenched our land in blood. She reviled America and Americans in her House of Lords, and scoffed at them in her Parliaments; and to cap the climax of her infamy she nurtured a conspiracy beneath her flag for the assassination of the elected head of our republic. And when the martyred patriot's corpse was borne through a land draped in mourning, the lamentations of a great nation were blended with indignation and revenge. How base then is the truckling spirit that can forget these injuries, these crimes against liberty, and would place the heart hope of a race beneath the heel of a tyrant who will feel less grateful for the service than exultant at his power to inspire fear where he knows there can be no love.

And yet I am as sure as that I live, leaving out a few bigots and mercenary tricksters, that the great body of American-born citizens despise England and her power, and appeal, as some late American statesmen have, to higher laws than those which, according to England's own interpretation, are obsolete and unjust. She certainly cannot claim a different one in her favor from that which she so successfully practised for the benefit of herself and the injury of America.

But no matter, fellow-countrymen, what may happen, how many obstacles we may have to encounter, how many of us may fall or perish, our cause will triumph as sure as a just God lives, and Irishmen and their descendants remain true to the genius and valor for which our race have ever been conspicuous. Yours fraternally,

WILLIAM R. ROBERTS,
President Fenian Brotherhood.

Appeal from the Fenian President for the Sinews of War.

HEADQUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, No. 706 Broadway, New York, June 6.—To the Fenian Brotherhood and the Irishmen of America—Brothers and Friends:—I call upon you in the most positive and supplicating manner to form yourselves into circles and committees, to collect money for the cause of Ireland, and forward it at once to these head-quarters. Remember that a great undertaking like ours requires a great deal of money, and we are certain to succeed if you sustain us with it.

Form yourselves into committees; let men and women go around and solicit from all, particularly our wealthy countrymen, who have done so little heretofore. Come forward all with your subscriptions, and prove to mankind that you are prepared to make as many sacrifices for the cause of freedom as any people on earth. Send the money on to New York; it is wanted here, and you may rely on its faithful disposal. Yours, fraternally,

WILLIAM R. ROBERTS
President of the Fenian Brotherhood.

Affairs in Canada.

MARTIAL LAW—AN EXCITING SCENE AT TORONTO—ACCIDENTAL MEETING OF FENIAN PRISONERS AND A FUNERAL CORTAGE.

TORONTO, Tuesday, June 5—An article in the Ottawa *Times*, the Government organ, believed to have been written by some one in authority, advises an immediate proclamation of martial law, on the ground of danger from the enemies here, who are believed to be secretly aiding the Fenian cause. It will probably be the first act of the Parliament, which meets on Friday, to suspend the *Habeas Corpus* act and then adjourn, if the present state of affairs continue. It is believed, in official circles at Ottawa, that the American troops will not act very heartily in opposition to the Fenians. Michael Murphy, the leader of the Canadian Fenians, has been removed, for safe keeping, to the Citadel at Quebec.

LATER.

I am now in receipt of information from most authentic and official sources, which enables me to state that, all the contradictory and sensational reports to the contrary notwithstanding, no body of Fenians have landed on the Canada side on the Western lakes, either at Bayfield, as reported, or at any other point. You may rely on this as positively accurate, since Major-General Napier, commanding Upper Canada forces, has received despatches to this effect within the last hour.

The *Globe* has also a special despatch from their regular resident correspondent at Montreal, in which he says that the military authorities in that city have informed him that despatches have been received giving the information that the Fenians are breaking camp at St. Albans and dispersing.

Your correspondent has had the warmest co-operation of the Canadian press during his tour, and has had direct access to important and authentic despatches from every part of the provinces. No doubt you will receive to-night a multitude of contradictory reports from both the East and West, but you may rest well assured that they have no foundation in fact.

Six more Fenian prisoners arrived here about 6 o'clock from Fort Erie, and they were proceeding, under a strong guard, through Parliament street to the city jail, when they were met by the funeral cortege arriving from St. James' Cemetery. A scene of the wildest and most uncontrollable excitement ensued. Thousands of citizens surrounded the prisoners, and denounced them as causing the death of the volunteers who had just been buried. The prisoners were, however, safely lodged in jail. Their names are Thomas Pyling, P. Darby, Cincinnati; E. B. Sedwith, Nashville; James Lahuney, Cleveland; John Reed, Buffalo; Joseph Burke, New York.

Affairs are very quiet here this evening.

The United States Authorities in Pursuit of Roberts—Warrant for his Apprehension for the Violation of the Neutrality Laws.

Under the instructions received from Washington which we published yesterday morning, Mr. Ethan Allen, acting United States District Attorney in the absence of Mr. Courtney, who is at present in Washington, on a complaint and affidavit made, applied to and obtained from Commissioner George F. Betts the following warrant for the arrest of President Roberts:—

The President of the United States of America to the Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of New York, and to any of his Deputies or either of them: Whereas, Complaint on oath has been made to me, charging that William R. Roberts did, on or about the 6th of June, in the year 1866, at the Southern District of New York, knowingly, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, begin and set on foot a military expedition, and has provided and is now providing means for a military expedition or enterprise to the territory of Upper Canada, and of Lower Canada, and other provinces or territories adjoining thereto all of which said territories are a part of the territory and under the Government and jurisdiction of the Kingdom of Great Britain, a foreign State or power with which the United States are now at peace, contrary to the law of Congress for the purposes of neutrality made and provided.

Now, therefore, you are hereby commanded, in the name of the President of the United States of America, to apprehend the said William R. Roberts, and bring his body forthwith before me or some Judge or Justice of the United States, or other United States Commissioner, whenever he may be found, that he may then and there be dealt with according to law for the said offense.

Given under my hand and seal this 6th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1866, and of our Independence the ninetieth. GEORGE F. BETTS.
U. S. Commissioner for the Southern District of N. Y.

S. G. COURTNEY,
United States District Attorney.

This warrant follows very exactly the wording of the Neutrality act of 1818. It was placed in the Marshal's hands about two o'clock yesterday; but in spite of the greatest diligence had not, down to a late hour, been served. It is expected that he will be produced during the day.

We may add that our reporter saw and conversed with Mr. Roberts at his headquarters at 6½ o'clock last evening, and at that time no attempt had been made to interfere with him by any of the United States authorities.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

General Sweeney Orders an Advance from St. Albans—Movement Towards Canada.

ST. ALBANS, June 6—General Sweeney has ordered an advance. General Mahan commands the movement. General Spear brings up the support, and Colonel Murphy goes to the front. There is a strong feeling of sympathy between the United States regular troops and the Fenians, and it cannot be dissuaded. General Sweeney has issued an official order, as Secretary of War of I. R. B., promoting Colonel John O'Neill to be brigadier-general and breveting others officers. There is but one British soldier at St. Armand; the balance, under Captain Carter, have gone to St. Alexander.

British accounts state that there are five thousand Fenians between Newport and Malone. They will probably move forward.

The grand movement contemplated here has probably commenced in earnest. On the road between here and East Highgate, as well as to Franklin, there were Fenians and supply wagons passing up this afternoon, and the Fenians will soon be supplied with arms and ammunition, and will make some effective show in Canada. This evening one hundred and fifty Fenians arrived from the South, and are now in town. They will probably be marched off early to-morrow morning—if not during the night.

Five cases of arms and ammunition, principally composed of the latter, were seized by United States authorites at E sex Junction, twenty miles south of this place, this evening, and taken from the train from Boston.

There will be no stay in General Sweeney's onward movement. The Fenians at East Highgate, eight miles north from this point, broke camp this noon, and marched off in the direction of Franklin, which is situated about two and a half miles from the Canadian border. The advance was headed by Colonel Michael Scanlan and Colonel Conroy, closely followed by Colonel O'Conner and his regiment.

General Mahan and Chief Engineer Trimble, and Quartermaster-General Van Ernm, of Sweeney's staff, left here shortly before 12 o'clock, and arrived at East Highgate about 2 o'clock. Here they found that one company had stayed behind, and had voted to return to St Albans. General Mahan immediately had them formed in line, and made a short address, calling on them to turn and march to the border, now that they were so near the line. Some few may have become disheartened, but the mass are ready for an onward movement.

Montreal the Objective Point—An Attack Momentarily Expected.

FRANKLIN, June 6—The Fenians are moving in force. Some troops have gone beyond this place. The objective point is Montreal.

The Fenians, about two thousand strong, will make a reconnoissance to-night in Canada, pick out a place for camping on the other side of the line intrench, and have the men come up. They are to gather supplies and forage upon the enemy, after which they will move. An attack will undoubtedly be made about daybreak.

The Point of Attack.

ST. ARMANDS, Canada, June 6—This place is on the line of the Missisquoi region, and the Fenian troops are lying directly in front, being stationed at Fairfield, St. Albans, Highgate, and Swanton.

It seems to be well understood here that a movement will be made upon this section, as the country around affords such tempting inducements for an army short of horses, forage, and provisions.

The military authorities here received an inkling of the intentions of the Fenians, and to insure themselves against surprise quietly fell back on St. Johns.

The whole country is therefore open, and free from military opposition. We hear that General Sweeney is manœuvering along the border in this direction, and we are every moment expecting to see a body of Fenian footmen crossing the line, and when once across many of them will no doubt soon be transformed into cavalry.

Captain Carter, of the 16th Regiment of British Regulars, has charge of the troops at St Johns. He has about five hundred men, and a battery of Armstrong guns under Captain Baltour.

The Americans have all left for the States, and the Canadians are considerably exercised over the anticipated attack. They blame the military for leaving them to the mercy of the Fenians and are severe on the authorities for not providing a stronger force for their protection.

The Fenians Reported Crossing at Edwardsburg.

KINGSTON, June 6—The special despatch from Prescott to Ottawa states that two thousand seven hundred Fenians are about to cross over to Edwardsburg.

Report of the Fenian Surgeon on the Condition of the Prisoners held by the United States.

BUFFALO, June 6.—The following is Dr. E. Donnelly's official report after visiting the Fenian prisoners on the *Michigan* yesterday morning:—

HEADQUARTERS IRISH ARMY, IN THE FIELD, June 6, 1866.—To President W. R. Roberts, President of the Fenian Brotherhood.—SIR:—In accordance with my duty as surgeon of the Irish army, I deemed it an official, as well as a humane duty, to visit the wounded of my imprisoned countrymen, held on board a scow attached to the United States steamer *Michigan*, lying at the mouth of the Niagara river, at Buffalo. For this purpose I obtained a permit from the Mayor of Buffalo. I was received and treated with courtesy by the commanding officer, A. W. Bryson, and Dr. Bracley, the surgeon attached to the steamer. Our officers are all on the *Michigan*, and in good health, notwithstanding the fare is only pork and hard tack. There are one officer and three men wounded, and a number of sick on board the steamer. These are attended by Dr. Bradley, with the same care as if they were his own men. After examining the sick and wounded in the *Michigan* I was conveyed to the scow by the tug *Harrison* and accompanied by the surgeon of the *Michigan*. On boarding the floating prison my first impression recalled scenes witnessed while held as a prisoner by the Rebels at the notorious Libby Prison. A dense mass of human beings packed in a small space the only difference being that the United States soldiers in Libby were protected from the sun and rain, while on the canal scow they have had no shelter from the sun—made more intensely hot by the reflection from the water—nor from the drenching rain of Monday and Tuesday. So far Libby is victorious on the score of humanity over the United States authorities, and the pen of Andersonville is a nearer approach to the condition of the men held as prisoners under the starry banner of freedom. The hold of the scow is a mass of filth composed of long accumulated dirt and vegetable matter, saturated with water, and emitting a most offensive odor. In this the men have had to lie, for on deck if a narrow passage around the boat can be called a deck) there is not sufficient space for fifty men to stretch their bodies, even if they were packed as close as spoons. They are all extremely dirty having no change of clothing, or means of cleaning themselves. Their food consists of pork and hard-tack. It is, therefore, my opinion that if the prisoners now on board the scow to the number of five hundred or more, be not immediately removed diseases will be engendered of the most deadly character. Diarrhœa is most prevalent. Typhoid fever and cholera must result in a few days if the Government of the United States do not take action in the matter. It is the duty of the authorities of Buffalo to protect themselves, and have the mass of suffering human beings liberated before pestilence and disease spread throughout the city. Respectfully your obedient servant,

E. DONNELLY, Surgeon I. A.

Two boxes of goods shipped from Pittsburg, Pa., marked "Dr. E. Donnelly Buffalo," were seized by Captain George M. Randall, 4th United States Infantry, last evening.—*N. Y. Herald*

THE VERY LATEST

OUR BUFFALO DESPATCH.

NUMBER OF FENIANS EN ROUTE TO THE EAST.

A Large Body of Fenians Concentrating at Ogdensburg.

Etc. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 7.—Three car loads of Fenians arrived here last night, on the Lake Shore train. They were marched to the Central Railroad depot for the purpose of proceeding east, when the order was countermanded, and they proceeded to the different Fenian rendezvous in this city. The men were commanded by a colonel, and were evidently well drilled.

There are about four thousand Fenians in the city at present. A conductor on the New York and Erie Railroad states that during the past four days from twenty to twenty-five thousand Fenians passed through Rome and Syracuse, New York State, bound East.

They are rapidly concentrating somewhere in the neighborhood of Ogdensburg. Although very rough looking they are very reticent, and when questioned, give no information beyond the remark that they are railroad men looking for work. Prominent Fenians here, however, have been heard to say that the great work will soon commence at an unexpected point, and immediately spread over the whole Canadian border.

Colonel O'Neill, captured by the United States steamer *Michigan*, has just been unconditionally released. He is now being followed through the streets by hundreds of excited Fenians, and lustily cheered.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Radical Union Convention—Jeff. Davis' Parole, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—The State Convention of the Unconditional Union party, favorable to the reconstruction policy of Congress, held here yesterday, was harmonious. The mass meeting last night was largely attended, and there was much enthusiasm exhibited.

Jeff. Davis' counsel are here. Mr. George Brown and ex-Governor Pratt are confident that their client will soon be paroled to go where he pleases on this side of the Atlantic, and that his eventual pardon may take place before the time announced for his trial.

Destructive Fire at Port Ewen, N. Y.

NEW YORK, June 7.—A destructive fire took place at Port Ewen, opposite Rhinebeck, on the Hudson, this morning. Twenty-three buildings were destroyed.

Among the sufferers are Edward Hanrally, James Thompson, Hon. F. Stephens, Stephen Hughes, Edward Cashin, and John O'Reilly. The amount of loss and insurance has not been ascertained.

WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, June 7.

General Steedman's Plantation.

A trustworthy private letter from Arkansas, received by a high official here, states that General Steedman is carrying on a plantation at Pine Bluff, Ark., and that negroes were transported thither at Government expense from Atlanta, Ga., of which State he was military commander.

Southern Office-holders.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in deference to the expressed judgment of Congress, has invited all temporarily appointed Treasury Agents at the South, who cannot take the oath, to resign, and will petition Congress to permit payment to be made them for salaries due for their time of actual service.

Mail Contracts.

A contract for a tri-weekly mail service from Virginia City, Nevada, via Humboldt to Boise City, Idaho, for four years from September next, at $75,000 per annum, has been awarded to-day.

Post Office Troubles.

On account of difficulty with the Post Office Department, the Concord Railroad refuses to carry the mails any longer under the present arrangement, and mail teams, with fleet horses, will immediately commence running between Concord, Manchester, Nashua, and Portsmouth. This difficulty is spreading all over New England. All the Northern New England railroads are either refusing to carry the mails now, or else have notified the Government that they will only carry them thirty days longer. The difficulty is this—the contracts for carrying the mails in New England and New York expired June 30, 1865, having been in force four years. The companies all made an advance in price, alleging that they paid 7½ per cent in the shape of taxes, of this very money received for carrying the mails, and that every article of railroad consumption and labor cost more than in 1861. Governor Dennison refused to pay more, and the roads have now been carrying for a year at old prices, but are now universally refusing to continue.

Army and Navy Matters.

The following are official announcements:—

Army Gazette.—Brevet Brigadier-General W. F. Barry, Colonel 2d United States Artillery, is assigned to the command of the District of Ontario, headquarters at Buffalo, New York. Colonel A. Vogdes, 1st United States Artillery, is assigned to the command of the District of St. Lawrence, headquarters at Ogdensburg, New York. The rendezvous for returned troops at Philadelphia, Pa.; Springfield, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Davenport, Iowa; and Madison Wis., have been ordered discontinued and broken up.

The *Navy Gazette* of May 30 promoted Lieutenant Simon P. Gillett to be Lieutenant-Commander from April 27, 1866; Lieutenant Thomas L. Swann to be Lieutenant-Commander from May 8, 1866; Ensign A. S. Crowningshield and James H. Sands to be Masters from November 15, 1865. May 30, appointed Edward Frothingham Assistant Ensign from May 23.

Santa Anna and Mexican Affairs.

The published statement that a letter has been sent by Mr. Yslesias, Minister of Finance of the Mexican Liberal Government, to Liberal chiefs in Mexico, in regard to the resignation of President Juarez, and calling for a convention to invest Santa Anna with the powers of Dictator of Mexico, is entirely false. Santa Anna has written a private letter to Senor Romero, explaining his views in reference to the war now waging in Mexico between the Liberal Government and the Austrian despot, and giving assurances of his desire to support and fight for the Liberal Government against Maximilian, etc. But Senor Romero declines to have any intercourse in an official capacity with Santa Anna, and refers him to President Juarez, on the ground that Santa Anna has recognized the Empire, and by the laws of Mexico is considered a traitor, and liable to trial before a military court-martial on that charge. Santa Anna's efforts to convince the loyal Mexicans that he is heart and soul with them has failed.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—A fire last evening, in Lawson street, near Pacific, destroyed twenty buildings, chiefly frame, valued at $20,000.

A serious affray occurred yesterday, on the ship *Seminole*, about sailing for New York. The first mate was badly cut in the head; Nichols, second mate, dangerously stabbed in the abdomen, and Gardner, third mate, also seriously stabbed. Two sailors, named Peterson and Bell, charged with the cutting and stabbing, were badly bruised with belaying pins or clubs. An officer reports the affair a mutiny, without any explanation. The sailors assert that the stabbing was done in self-defense.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—Rust has appeared in the wheat in Solano county.

The brig *Esperian*, from Honolulu, reports the large number of whalers lately there as having sailed for the Arctic Ocean.

Arrived—Ship *Economist*, from Liverpool.

Good Petaluma wheat sells at $1·77½ @ 100 lbs. The market is quiet.

In the suit of the California State Telegraph Company vs. The United States Pacific Telegraph Company, in the District Court for Nevada, Judge Baldwin to-day awarded an injunction restraining the defendants from telegraphing between the cities of Nevada and California, on the ground that the plaintiffs have the exclusive and irrepealable franchise from the Nevada Legislature, which even Congress cannot invade. This closes the line of the defendants.

Mining stocks are weak. Ophir, $30); Imperial, $101; Savage, $822; Yellow Jacket, $580; Chollar Potosi, $220; Gould & Curry, $740; Legal Tenders, $75.

Marine Intelligence.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 7.—Arrived in the Capes, for Baltimore, ship *Joanna Wilhelm*, forty-five days from Bremen; barque *Leonard*, schooner *Peerless*, from Porto Rico, with sugar; brig *James Oates*, from Matanzas; steamer *Adele*, from Charleston; schooner *Daylight*, ten days from Demarara, with molasses; barque *Arab*, from Peru, with saltpetre, for Hampton Roads.

Death of Captain Menter.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—Captain Menter, who was mortally wounded by a burglar, died last night.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Defeat of Cortinas—Condition of Tampico—Chihuahua Held by Juarez—Insurrection in St. Domingo

HAVANA, June 2.—From Vera Cruz we have news up to the 19th ultimo, and it is rather interesting. Cortinas has been completely defeated by Olvera, who, leaving Matamoras during the night, marched to where Cortinas was encamped. The force of the latter was not great—about 150 to 200 men, of whom 30 were killed and 50 made prisoners. Their leader lost his watch, coat, sword, and pocket-book, but still was lucky enough to escape, nearly naked, on a horse without a saddle. One of his officers, whom the Imperialist journal styles "the American filibustero of high rank," was killed, and afterwards hanged.

This defeat was followed by another, in which Cortinas lost 118 men made prisoners, a rifled cannon, 59 horses, and a large quantity of stores; also, over 50 of his men were killed, many being Americans.

So favorable an account is not given by the Imperialists as to the situation of Tampico, in spite of the exertions of Colonel Lupin. While he was driving the Republicans before him, and arrived at Ciudad, Victoria, Gomez, the successor of Garza, managed to escape, and has appeared at twenty leagues from Tampico at the head of 50 cavalry. One of his officers penetrated to Carocol, distant six leagues from Tampico, and completely destroyed it.

According to the *Estafette*, the return of Lozada to Tepic, and the seizure of the arms on board the *John Stephens*, has destroyed in Sinaloa the hopes of Maximilian's party.

Five political prisoners, of whom three were condemned to death and two to the chain-gang for life, have had their sentences commuted into banishment to Yucatan.

Maximilian, it is said, is projecting a journey to Guadalajara. The authorities of Tuxpan and Jungapeo have acknowledged the Empire, but are full of fear of the Republican bands which abound in their neighborhood.

Teotulan has been attacked by 400 Republicans. The place was garrisoned by 52 Austrians, who repelled the assailants with a loss of 43 men.

At Puerte Colorado an Austrian force, which was on its way from Orizaba, was roughly handled, and suffered heavy losses.

From other parts come reports of the doings of the guerillas. In one point they destroy the telegraph, in another attack a convoy. In Michoacan 500 Liberals thought to seize the city, but were kept at bay. Colonel Clinchant is pursuing Ronda and Garnica. The expedition to the mountains has returned to Tehuacan, leaving some prisoners in the power of Figueroa.

Chihuahua is in the possession of the Republicans; how this occurred the papers of the capital profess not to know, but mention a rumor of the defeat and death of the Imperialist General, and that the Republicans had triumphed as far South as Santa Rosalia. They find consolation in the fact that an expedition had left Parras in order to recover Chihuahua.

The news from St. Domingo does not confirm the fall of President Baez, but reiterates the tidings of an insurrection. Cabral had previously been on leave of absence in Curazas; when his nephew headed the insurrection in the Cibao, he was ordered to return home. On this action of Baez he grounds his rupture with the Government.—*N. Y. Times.*

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—M. Taine, a rapturous French writer, says of the young ladies of England:—"Nothing more simple than the young girls; among lovely things there are few so lovely in the world;" and so on for a column, winding up with the following remark upon the tendencies of exercise:—"In this country a life of action fortifies the phlegmatic temperament, and the heart becomes more simple while the body is becoming more sound."

—The little State of Rhode Island has a model Legislature. That body adjourned on Friday last, after a session of four days, during which no less than eighty-three acts and resolutions were passed. Rhode Island law-makers must be paid by the job, and not by the day, or else they are chosen from that class of useful citizens who do not go to the Legislature to make a living out of the business.

—A picture in *Punch*, called "Rather Cute," represents a man at a ticket office. "Look here!" he says, "you didn't give me the right change just now!" Clerk—"Too late, Sir! You should have spoken when you took your ticket!" Passenger—"Should I? Well, it's of no consequence to me; but you gave me half a sovereign too much!" Exit.

—At the recent Tobacco Fair at Louisville all the tobacco-growing States were represented, and over three hundred hogsheads were entered for competition for the prizes, which amounted to over $1500. The hogshead of manufactured leaf receiving the highest premium was grown in Hart county, Kentucky, and was sold for $5·50 a pound.

—A plan has been suggested by which the Hudson river can be tunnelled from New York to Hoboken, by laying an iron tube five feet in diameter across the bed of the stream. This tunnel, intended to be worked by the pneumatic method, is designed to transport the freight of the Erie Railroad between Hoboken and the company's depots in New York.

—Madlle Camilla Urso, the wonderful violinist, is achieving great triumphs in Paris. She has performed at the Louvre, the Conservatory, and at a great concert, accompanied by Pasteloup's immense orchestra, and her success has been pronounced by the leading musical celebrities of that city.

—The Legislature of the State of Rhode Island has elected Charles S. Bradley Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Thomas Durfee Associate Justice. They have also elected James C. Collins State Auditor, and William W. Blodgett Bank Commissioner.

—The celebrated Cavour irrigation canal, from the river Po to the Ticino, in Italy, has been completed. This is the most important irrigating canal in Europe, and has three hundred and sixty important works along its banks.

—Chilled cast-iron projectiles are now being made in great numbers in England for use, instead of steel shot, in penetrating armor plates. The chilling, it is said, is carried to the very core of the projectile.

—General William N. R. Beall, formerly a gallant officer of the 1st United States Cavalry, and more recently a brigadier-general in the Confederate army, has arrived at Mobile as a commercial traveller for a St. Louis mercantile firm.

—Franz Joseph Christ, a gymnast, was killed by injuring his spine while attempting to turn a summersault, in Pittsburg, Pa., last Monday. The feat is performed, harmlessly, in the political world, almost every day.

—John Ross, the Cherokee chief for thirty years, is dead. He was quite old, and, if we remember, was a graduate of Dartmouth. Two or three of his sons and daughters were educated in New England, and were likely people.

—Chili, in consequence of the heavy expense of the war she is waging against Spain, is about to treat her inhabitants to the luxury of an income tax.

MASTER OWEN.—"Oh, Aunty, make Freddy behave himself. Every time I happen to hit him on the head with the mallet, he bursts right out crying."

—Paris uses fifty tons of ice per day.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANC—President Judge Shimwood and Judges Stroud and Hare.—The Court this morning was engaged with the new trial motion list on second and third calling. A number of cases were disposed of.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Ludlow.—The equity argument list is still before the Court. The following cases on the list have been argued:—

Erolasky vs. Hood. This was a bill in equity, prayng for an injunction to restrain the defendant from carrying on the fancy notion business at No. 8 South Eighth street, the allegation of complainant being that the store was rented for the purpose of selling sewing machines therein, and that there was a covenant in the lease, restricting the plaintiff to that business. The bill further prays for a cancellation of the lease. Argued and held under advisement.

McCalla vs. McCalla. Bill in equity. Argued and held under advisement.

Florence Fitzpatrick vs. George W. Childs. An application for an injunction to restrain defendant from proceeding with the tearing down of the walls of complainant's store, in Chesnut street, above Sixth, the allegation being that the tenancy of plaintiff of the store had not expired when the improvements of defendant were commenced. The answer of defendant alleges that the lease of the plaintiff had expired; that he had received three months notice to quit; and that, having failed to remove, he was a mere tenant by sufferance. Argued and held under advisement.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, June 7, 1866.

The Stock Market was rather more active this morning, but prices were unsettled. Government bonds are firmly held. 5-20s sold at 102¼; 7·30s at 107¼@102½; and 10-40s at 96. 109¾ was bid for 6s of 1881, and 110 asked. City loans are in fair demand; the new issue sold at 96¼.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. 1800 shares Reading sold at 54½@54¾, the former rate a decline of ½; Camden and Amboy at 129½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54¾, a slight advance; Norristown at 55½, a slight advance; Philadelphia and Erie at 32, an advance of ½; and Lehigh Valley at 62½, no change. 39 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 56½ for Minehill; 38½ for North Pennsylvania; 26 for Catawissa preferred; and 43½ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is very little doing. Hestonville sold at 18¾@18½; 38 was bid for Spruce and Pine; 59 for Chesnut and Walnut; 25 for Girard College; 12½ for Ridge Avenue; and 57 for Union.

Bank shares continue in good demand, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for First National; 140 for Philadelphia; 122 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 53 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 30½ for Mechanics'; 95 for Kensington; 50 for Penn Township; 52½ for Girard; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 65 for City; 63 for Corn Exchange; and 58 for Union.

In Canal shares there is very little movement. Susquehanna Canal sold at 15¼@15½; 33¼ was bid for Schuylkill preferred; 55 for Lehigh Navigation; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; and 53 for Delaware Division.

Oil shares continue very dull. Ocean sold at 6@6¼, a decline of ½.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is in good supply at 6@7 per cent., and stock houses make up their accounts with facility. Five per cent. loans are made on Government stocks. The Western money markets are more active, and currency promises to be sent in that direction to some extent to move the wool and other crops. The business of the Sub Treasury was:—Receipts, $4 822,102·54—for customs, $404 000; payments, $1 091,048·84; balance, $87 227 717·08; gold notes, $457 000. Freights are lower. The engagements to Liverpool are 14,000 bushels of corn at 4½d., and per steamer, 24,000 bushels of corn on private terms."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 US 5-20s 62	102½	200 sh	Read	s5wn	54¾
$1000 U S 10-40s..reg	96	100 sh	do	Mon	54¼
$500 do	coup 96	200 sh	do	lots s10	54¼
$150 U S 7·30s Aug	102½	100 sh	do	s5wn	54¼
$500 do	June	102½	500 sh	do	lots 44¼
$1100 do	July	102½	4 sh	do	transf 54
$5500 City 6s, new	96½	200 sh	do	lots	54¼
$780 Sch Nav 6s 76	72	500 sh	Ocean	lots	6½
200 sh Read'v R	18½	100 sh	do		6¾
100 sh do	b5	18½	50 sh	do	6
50 sh do	18¾	25 sh	Pa R	lots	54¾
100 sh do	b30	18¾	110 sh	do	54¾
100 sh do	18¾	6 sh	Norristown		55½
100 sh do	b5	18¾	100 sh	New Creek	56
100 sh do	s5	18¾	1000 sh	do	lots 3
100 sh do	s5	18¾	500 sh	Ph & E	b10 32
20 sh Cam & A	lots 129½		100 sh	do	b30 32

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	145½	12 M.	144
11 A. M.	145	1 P. M.	144½

HARPER, DURNEY & CO. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	143¾	144¼
American Silver, ½s and ¼s	131	132
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	120	124
Pennsylvania Currency	55	45
New York Exchange	Par.	par.

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	143¾	144¼
American Silver, ½s and ¼s	137	137
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	12	12¼
" " July, 1864	11¼	11¾
" " August, 1864	11	11¼
" " October, 1864	10	10¼
" " Dec., 1864	9	9¼
" " May, 1865	6¾	7
" " August, 1865	5¼	5¾
" " Sept., 1865	4¾	5
" " October 1865	4¼	4¾

—The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal for the week ending June 2, 1866, and for the season:—

	For the week.	For the season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	44,490	333 070
Pennsylvania Coal Co	1 302	5,509
Total tons	45,792	338 579
For the same period last year:—		
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	29 434	166 922
Pennsylvania Coal Co	117	14,523
Total tons	29 551	181 485

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, June 7.—The Flour Market continues in the same quiet state noted for some time past, but with continued light receipts and stocks, holders are firm in their views. There is no demand for shipment, and the only sales reported were in retail lots for the supply of the home consumers at $7·50@8·50 for superfine; $8 75@10 for extras; $10·50@11·50 for Northwestern extra family; $11@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and $13@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet, but steady, at $6·50. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

Wheat of prime quality is in good demand at full prices, but the market is almost bare of the article. Sales of fair and good Pennsylvania red at $2·60@2·75; and 3500 bush. spring, part

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Coals of Fire.

From the Tribune.

We shall receive in about a month the English newspapers containing accounts of the Fenian invasion of Canada, and copious comments thereupon. Probably it would be too much to hope that the *Times* and its contemporaries would reproduce those admirable dissertations on the rights and duties of neutrals by which we were instructed during the four years of the Rebellion. It was an object then to show that neutrality covered all privileges and few obligations. Now, the English press, having completed its homilies on that side of the question, will present the other view with equal sincerity and force, and will discover a vast number of duties which the American Government is called upon to perform in order to prevent an expedition from its own soil into British territory. Mr. Vernon Harcourt, having exhausted his learning and his logic to prove that no precedent could be found against the fitting out of piratical cruisers in neutral ports to prey on the commerce of a belligerent, will reappear in the *Times* with fresh arguments for the obligation resting on our authorities to protect the Canada frontier of a thousand miles against all hostile excursions. We have not the slightest doubt that he will succeed in this new enterprise as well as in the old, and we can easily predict that the dear, stupid British public, with its chronic incapacity for seeing two sides of a question at the same time, will read its morning Bible and "Historicus" its prophet, with a faith not less implicit than when he discoursed upon the same topic from a different point of view. It will not be difficult to adduce, in this new line of argument, a number of historical parallels.

We may compare, for instance, the crossing of the Fenians with the escape of the *Alabama*. We find General Grant, the moment the matter promised to become serious, hurrying to Buffalo, summoning his officers to duty, and suggesting that the militia be called out to prevent hostile expeditions from leaving the United States. It would complete the parallel were we able to say that the Lords of the Admiralty, when first warned of the *Alabama*, hurried down to Liverpool to lay an embargo on her departure. When it was announced that the Fenians were moving between the American and Canadian shores, the armed American steamer *Michigan*, with a number of consorts, patrolled the intervening waters to prevent either reinforcements or retreat. The name of the British man-of-war which did police duty in the Mersey to intercept the *Alabama* on a similar occasion has escaped our memory. We find General Meade first at Eastport, in Maine, then in Buffalo, N. Y., then racing along the railways to Ogdensburg, to resist successive movements of the Fenians against different parts of Canada.

Who is his British rival in activity and zeal? When the forces under O'Neill are compelled to retreat, the *Michigan* captures them, and Sir Frederick Bruce at Washington begs Mr. Seward that they may be detained till a demand can be made for their extradition. Mr. Seward, with a reverence for precedents, might have quoted to Sir Frederick Bruce the *Shenandoah* returning to Liverpool with a British crew, and could have recalled with much effect the adjudication of Lord Clarendon that there was no evidence upon which any of the men could be held. Following that example, he should have directed the discharge of the mistaken patriots whom the indiscreet commander of the *Michigan* had made prisoners. But we find Mr. Seward ordering their detention in the custody of the United States Marshal. Surely, this is such an act of disrespect to the Foreign Minister of Great Britain as will provoke a dignified remonstrance.

When Sir Frederick addressed Mr. Seward on the general subject of invasion, he should have been met, as Mr. Adams was met by Earl Russell, with the assurance that the Foreign Office was in possession of no official information on the subject. He should have been assured that due inquiry would be made. He should have been referred to the Collector of Customs at Buffalo as the proper official to institute an investigation, and, by the Collector, should have been passed along to the Board of Advisers, and by them to the District Attorney, and by him to the Grand Jury for the District, and so on indefinitely. That would have been in strict accordance with British precedent, and it is greatly to be regretted that Mr. Seward should have shown himself so forgetful of these monuments of international law arising out of our own most recent diplomatic negotiation. The fact that he exchanges places with Earl Russell, and Sir Frederick Bruce with Mr. Adams, cannot alter the law under which the cases are to be decided. The fact that it is your bull and not my ox that was gored, never did make any difference—did it?

Well, we believe the British nation and Government, though they did us grievous wrong and harm, are still capable of generous impulses, and will be put to honorable shame by the strenuous and intelligent efforts of our Government to execute its neutrality obligations. To have gone back to British precedents, to have called up all the remembrances from our civil war which might have justified us in disregarding international comity and good will, would have gratified a momentary passion among the people; but we are sure that twenty years hence America will be glad to recollect that no exasperation was bitter enough to cause a violation of our duties, or to occasion an official blindness towards the acts of men who, with only toleration extended them, could easily have wrested from Great Britain her most important North American colony. Whether, however, our Government has not shown an over-anxious and superserviceable zeal against the Fenians, is a matter on which there may be two opinions. We would have had the President do his whole duty under the law, yet keep rigidly within the requirements of international comity. There was no occasion to do more than our duty. We had a legal, not a moral obligation, to Great Britain, and we doubt whether all the activity on the frontier which Washington telegrams have stimulated comes within the limits of the law.

The European Crisis—Plans of Prussia.

From the Daily News

It may not be generally known that all along Prussia, under the lead of Bismark, has had other objects in view besides mere territorial aggrandizement by the absorption of the Elbe Duchies—Schleswig-Holstein. Prussia has what may almost be called a hereditary plan for the future. She is determined to become a great naval as well as military power in the northern centre of Europe. As at present constituted, her territorial limits confine her to the Baltic, the southern coast of which only is under her rule. What Russia seeks by her meditated advance to the South, and by striving to possess the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, Prussia intends to obtain by the possession of Schleswig and Holstein. Her main ports of Dantzic and Stettin are dependent on the free and unobstructed passage of the Sound and the Kattegat, and a small naval detachment in these narrows would completely shut up the Prussian navy in the Baltic, and render it useless for other service.

Hence it was that at the time of the proposed imperial union of Germany, as resolved by the Parliament at Frankfort in 1849, the attempt to create a German fleet was no where more loudly cheered, more heartily indorsed, and more energetically supported and assisted, than among the people of Prussia. Upon the collapse of the movement inaugurated at Frankfort, the two war vessels acrually provided for the "German Navy" were seized by Prussia, and, if still on duty, are in her service. But the idea of a "German Navy" had taken root, not only among the people, but the Government of Prussia. It was at once obvious to them that the first and starting point should be a naval depot, and located so that its usefulness should not be decendent upon the ability of Prussia to keep the Sound and the Kattegat open. The Prussian Government entered, therefore, into negotiations with Hanover, and finally acquired, by purchase and cession of jurisdiction, a port and site suitable for a naval depot on the North Sea, now called Jaadebusen, where for more than ten years millions have been expended to make it a safe harbor for the Prussian fleet, a port of refuge in case of disaster, and a depot of armament and supply in case of intended expeditions.

The conquest of the Elbe Duchies, however, gave Prussia an increased opportunity to realize its cherished object. Kiel is a plendid harbor, capable of holding the largest fleet on the continent without being overcrowded; and hence we find that in the Gastein Convention, a separate provision is inserted as to Kiel in favor of Prussia. But Kiel opens out on the Baltic, and is therefore subject to the same drawbacks as the other Prussian harbors to the east of it. Still, it was a great improvement in the position of Prussia as a naval power.

It is only the entire possession by Prussia of the two Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, by which she can ultimately achieve what she wants. The boundary between Holstein and Schleswig is the river Eider, entering the North Sea at Toenning, and being connected with the Baltic by the Eider Canal, from Rendsburg to Friedrichstadt. This Eider Canal, as at present built, is not what it was projected once to become. During the continuance of the Danish Sound duties it was proposed to widen and deepen the river, and build the canal so that all vessels of any size may pass from the North Sea to the Baltic, without paying duty to Denmark at Elsinore. The hostility of the German population of the Duchies to the Danes viewed this project in the light of a patriotic and peculiarly German undertaking. Money was contributed, surveys made, preliminary work done, and the canal as at present existing between Rendsburg and Friedrichstadt completed, as a beginning for the greater work of a grand, capacious ship canal between the two oceans, when the capitalization of the Sound dues, and their consequent abolition, did away with the main cause for it, and it has remained uncompleted ever since.

We do not hesitate at all to say it, although we have nowhere as yet seen any definite indication of such a purpose on the part of Prussia, that Bismark is not forgetful of the traditional attempts of his Government to secure for itself the position of a first-class naval power in the northern oceans of Europe. The hardy population of the Duchies is attached and inured to sea life. The large mercantile marine of Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen is recruited in the largest portion from these Duchies. Go on board of any vessel of these three Hanseatic cities, and you find that Holsteiners and Schleswigers predominate among the crew. And the reputation for sea-faring qualities of the Hanseatic mariner is unquestionably second to none. Considering, moreover, the natural facilities the river Elder offers for an uninterrupted water communication between the North Sea and the Baltic, taking in view the eminent location of Toenning or Friedrichstadt as a naval depot on Prussian soil, in immediate connection and communication by water and rail with the rest of the Prussian monarchy, and not a mere outpost, surrounded by foreign territory, it is not to be expected that Prussia would yield up such great prospective advantages, promising to add so vastly to her greatness as a military naval power, without a struggle, or at the bidding of diplomatists assembled around the green table of an European Congress.

International Aspect of the Fenian War.

From the Herald.

No matter how diverse may be the views of individuals as to the success or failure of the Fenian war, there is in this country a unanimous sentiment of congratulation that Canada has at last been made to feel some of the injuries which the British inflicted upon us during the recent Rebellion. This sentiment may not be very charitable, but it is decidedly natural. England commenced her inimical proceedings at the very outset of our Rebellion by recognizing the belligerent rights of the seceded States. Canada heartily approved of this recognition. Then English subjects, and Canadians among them, took care that the Rebels were supplied with arms, ammunition, clothing, machinery, and all the necessaries of war, and one of the islands in possession of the British became a regular Rebel depot. Next Rebel privateers were furnished by England, armed with British cannon and manned with seamen trained in the royal navy, and these piratical vessels drove our commerce from the seas, enjoyed peculiar privileges in the British harbors, British dockyards, and British colonies, and were in every respect better treated by the official representatives of England than were the ships of the United States navy. A British yacht was on hand to rescue Captain Semmes when he was fairly our prisoner, and British judges repeatedly connived in the most flagrant manner at the escape of Rebel crews. When we captured Mason and Slidell England was ready to go to war with us if they were not released. Thus by a thousand outrageous acts of hostility England has created an enmity against her on the part of the American people which exceeds in bitterness the feeling generated by the wars of the Revolution and of 1812, and which will not soon be forgotten by a nation so quick to resent an injury. This enmity towards Great Britain in part accounts for the general satisfaction with which the news of the Fenian invasion of Canada was received.

But, besides this, the Canadians have themselves run up a score of ill-will which the Fenians are now assisting us to settle. A neighboring people, bound to us by innumerable social and business ties, and enjoying nearly all the benefits of a Reciprocity treaty that has since been abrogated as a punishment for their offenses, we had a right to expect their sympathy during our terrible troubles. Instead of this the Canadians not only cordially endorsed the hostile proceedings of the home Government, and echoed the Parliamentary rejoicings over the supposed ruin of the American Union, but they were insane enough to undertake to attack us upon their own account. During the whole war Canada was simply a Rebel rendezvous. The Rebel leaders used it as a northern base of operations against us. In Canada Rebel emissaries labored, Rebel expeditions were organized, and the Rebel communications with Europe were maintained unbroken. From Canada came the incendiaries with black valises to burn our cities, the gangs of Rebel pirates to seize the *Chesapeake* and other steamers, and the secret conspirators and assassins to murder our President. Canadians sent us infected clothing to devastate the country with smallpox and yellow fever, and laid projects for poisoning our citizens by wholesale by infusing deadly minerals into our reservoirs. Out of Canada came the bands of highwaymen who robbed the banks and plundered the inhabitants of our frontier towns. Canadian Judges refused to condemn these men, and the Canadian police were known to be in league with them. These facts, and others of the same character, are matters of history. The American people remember them well, and we should be either more or less than human if we did not look upon the Fenian invasion of Canada as a Nemesis, and smile to see the Canadians suffering from some of the same injuries which they were so anxious to inflict upon us.

Aside from this natural popular complacency, however, there is nothing in common between the neutrality observed by the British in our war and by us in this Fenian war. British neutrality was a sham; American neutrality is real. British neutrality was merely a diabolical device to aid the Rebellion without openly fighting us; our neutrality is so uncompromising that it assists our enemies, the British, and hurts our friends, the Fenians. We have not recognized the Fenians as a belligerent power, nor allowed Fenian *Alabamas* and *Shenandoahs* to leave our ports, nor supplied the Fenians with arms, ammunition, artillery, uniforms, and provisions. Had we done so, or had we done nothing, the Fenian flag would now be floating over Montreal and Toronto. If the Fenians be defeated it will be by our Government, and not by the British regulars and Canadian militia.

Our Government cut off the Fenian reinforcements, and thus compelled them to retreat, when the Canadians fled before the handful that had crossed the border. Our Government has seized the arms and ammunition of the Fenians, thus depriving them of their power to fight. This is neutrality as we understand it, and as England did not understand it when we were in difficulties. Whether or not our Government has acted wisely is a question for the future to determine. The majority of our people believe that our neutrality ought to have been modelled exactly upon that of England, and that, instead of crippling the Fenians, we ought to have assisted them. The Government thought differently; and in spite of all the European sneers about the mob law which rules in this country our people have again shown, as in the *Trent* case, that they will loyally sustain the legal authorities even when the Government comes in conflict with the popular sentiment of the moment.

It now remains to be seen whether the magnanimity of the United States will be appreciated by the British. The Government should at once renew the demand for the *Alabama* claims. Let us see whether England is enlightened enough to be willing to pay them now. The Canadians are talking about shooting the Fenians after a drumhead court-martial. This ought not to be permitted; for among the Fenians there may be some veteran American soldiers, whose lives must not be sacrificed. Any demand for the Fenian prisoners taken by the *Michigan* must also be refused, with the case of Captain Semmes for a precedent. In a word, if England will acknowledge her offenses against neutrality, pay the *Alabama* damages, and consult us in a friendly spirit as to the final disposition to be made of those Fenians whose plans have been defeated by the United States officials rather than by the Canadians, our people may then be brought to perceive the wisdom of the course of the Government. But if the event proves that we can teach England nothing by a good example, then the next Fenian invasion will have quite another ending, and our neutrality will be of a very different pattern.

Permanent and Precarious Incomes.

From the Daily News.

There is a very objectionable feature in the Income Tax, which it would be well for Congress, in its reformation of the Internal Revenue laws, to take into consideration. This is the imposition of the same rate of duty upon such permanent incomes as are derived from real estate and monetary investments in stocks, shares, mortgages, etcetera, from what may be called capitalized property, and upon such precarious ones as are derived from labor and the profits of trades and professions. It is true that no distinction is made in the duties levied upon incomes in Great Britain, yet there has always been, and still continues to be, a large body of influential men and persistent financial reformers in that country, who are stoutly opposed to the present system of taxing all incomes alike; but those are overruled by the aristocrats and landowners in Parliament, who naturally desire to lessen their own burdens as much as possible, even though it should necessitate an unfair weight being carried by the industrial population of the kingdom. Now it forcibly strikes us that the very cause which produces such injustice in an aristocratic country, should have the effect of leading to a more equitable adjustment of the burdens which are required to be borne by the citizens of a republican and eminently industrial nation.

The profits of all trades and professions may be looked upon as life annuities, the owners of which are, by the present system of levying the income tax, charged five times as much as those more fortunate persons who have investments in real estate or otherwise, who may be said to be the most wealthy persons in the land, and who possess that surplus fund which is over and above what is required for the maintenance of the productive classes, and live upon it without any labor of their own.

The security of property, more than anything else, depends upon the stability of a government; therefore property should contribute its proper portion to the support of government. A person's income from such a source depreciates in proportion as his property is less secure. But if by a stable government his property is rendered perfectly safe, he is not only enabled during his life to support himself without labor, but at his death to leave the entire of his possessions to whomever he chooses to bequeath them. It is different with the man who gains his livelihood by labor, or lives upon the profits of trade or profession. A good government certainly guarantees to him security in his person, but it secures him no income except that for which he toils; and, when his capital solely consists in his own brains or in his brawny arms, it is extinguished at his death. It is not fair, then, that the latter, who does not receive so large an amount of protection from the government as the former, should be required to bear an equal amount of taxation.

But there are other and still more weighty reasons why precarious incomes should be less heavily taxed than permanent ones. We can best explain the matter by an illustration. Two persons possess incomes of five thousand dollars a year each. A obtains his from the rental of real estate, which he inherited; it satisfies his desires, so he lives an idle life, contributes nothing to the general welfare of the country, and when he dies leaves the entire property to his descendants. B is a lawyer or physician, whose professional education has cost several years of study, and perhaps an outlay of some four or five thousand dollars. After some years of weary waiting he manages to earn the five thousand a year, but he cannot afford to live up to the extent of his income, like his more fortunate neighbor A, because it is a precarious one, dependent on his exertions and health; he must therefore set aside a certain sum annually, so that he may have the means of support when overtaken by sickness or old age, or in the event of death, so that he can leave a provision for his widow and probably a young family. And yet B's precarious income is taxed precisely the same amount as A's permanent one.

It is not only manifestly unfair, but highly impolitic, that the annual proceeds of property and industry should be taxed alike. When a discrimination is made in favor of the latter, the income tax will escape a part of the odium it has at present, to bear. Every inducement should be given the possessor of a precarious income to set apart a portion thereof for "a rainy day;" this, in its turn, would become permanent property, the proceeds of which would be liable to the higher rate of duty that should be imposed upon permanent incomes. Taxation, at the best, can never be said to meet with favor in the eyes of the people, who have to bear it; but when taxes are fairly distributed, the burden becomes far less onerous than when the reverse is the rule.

The Reconstruction Question.

From the World.

Reconstruction is rapidly sinking in Congress from the strategy of a campaign to the tactics of a particular battle. At the beginning of the session, the predominating idea of the Republicans was to keep the Southern States out of national politics as long as possible; the predominant idea at present is, to enable the Republicans to carry the next Congressional elections. They will pitch their election song in a key low enough for the conservative Republicans, relying on party unity for success. If a schism can be prevented, they expect to elect the next Congress, and thus retain control of the Government during the pendency of the Presidential election.

The radicals can afford, in this view, any temporary relaxation in the rigor of their principles which does not lead to the immediate admission of the Southern members. This Congress, which does not expire until the 4th of March, 1867, will hold another session after the elections; when they can revise their present action, and venture upon bolder measures. But if they lose the next Congress, their party is undone. The modifications of the Reconstruction plan made by the Senate caucus transform it into a shape which will be generally acceptable to the party. The only remaining hitch is their programme is the difficulty of masking their hostility to the President. The plan consists of two parts: certain proposed amendments to the Constitution, and certain accompanying acts of legislation. The *Times* insidiously proposes that the first part shall be adopted, and the second omitted, as a means of circumventing the President and stifling any open declaration of his dissent. It is held that the proposed Constitutional amendments may be submitted to the States without asking his approval; and if that part of the plan which it is proposed to embody into laws shall be deferred, he will be reduced to official silence by want of an opportunity to interpose his veto. This crafty suggestion for dwarding the President to a nonentity doubtless had its origin in the scheming brain of Mr. Johnson's Secretary of State. The *Times* astutely shows (we repeat the substance of its argument, not its form) that the surest guarantee for keeping the Southern States out, is the election of another Congress like the present—which will be most securely done by putting the President in a vacuum, like a bell which loses its sound in the exhausted receiver of an air-pump.

The caucus scheme is cunningly devised for misrepresenting the position, and counteracting the influence, of the President. Certain expressions said to have been, at some time, used by Mr. Johnson, are industriously paraded to convey the impression that he has virtually approved of the leading features of this scheme in advance. It is alleged that he, at one time, expressed himself not unfavorable to an amendment of the Constitution apportioning representatives to the States in the ratio of their qualified voters; and that he has more than once signified his opposition to Rebels holding office. Nobody knows better than the authors of this trick that they pervert the language of the President. If he favors the apportioning of representatives to voters, it does not thence follow that he thinks this is a proper prerequisite of reconstruction. We believe he also favors an amendment dispensing with Presidential electors, and giving the election directly to the people; but it would be absurd to infer that he therefore disapproves of holding any more Presidential elections until such an amendment is adopted. He deprecates the election of Rebels, as he would deprecate the re-election of Thad. Stevens and Charles Sumner; but it does not follow that he wishes to render either class ineligible by an amendment to the Constitution.

The position of President Johnson is as clear as it is unpregnable, and no political chicanery can obscure it. Whatever Constitutional amendments he may desire or deprecate, he is unmistakably committed to the right of the Southern States to immediate representation. It is irrelevant to say that he wishes this, or opposes that, unless the retailers of his savings are prepared to prove that he does not desire the restoration of the Union until all his personal opinions are made a part of the Constitution. His position is, that all the States are entitled to be represented now, and consequently that Congress has no right to exact any conditions to the exercise of that right. He has committed himself to this position in every possible way in which the Chief Magistrate of the country can commit himself to anything—in his Annual Message, in his veto messages, in repeated public speeches to citizens, in innumerable private conversations. It is, therefore, the sheerest dishonesty to pretend that he is in any way committed, directly or indirectly, to the scheme of the Senate caucus, as a condition of reconstruction. He maintains that the South has been, for more than six months, entitled to representation, without conditions of any kind—deriving the right directly from the Constitution.

Of the many arguments in favor of this right, we will present one to which we wish some Republican journal (the *Tribune*, if it pleases) would attempt a reply. This argument is founded on the irrepealable nature of certain acts of Congress. That some acts of Congress are not repealable at the pleasure of that body is manifest, as, for example, the law which fixes the compensation of a President actually in office. The Constitution declares that the President shall received a compensation which shall not be increased nor diminished during his term. Another law irrepealable in its nature is that passed after each decennial census, apportioning the representatives among the States for the ensuing ten years. The apportionment, when once passed, is as much *fixed* for the period, as is the salary of the President for his term.

Now, our argument is, that what Congress is prohibited by the Constitution from doing directly, it cannot rightfully do by a subterfuge. Congress cannot alter the salary of a President in office; but may it deprive him of it by neglecting to pass an appropriation bill? Its power over appropriations is supposed to be complete; but who does not see that it would be abused if used to defeat a plain provision of the Constitution? So it cannot repeal the law, passed in 1862 (while the Rebellion was in full blast), apportioning a certain number of representatives to the Southern (as well as all the other) States; but may it accomplish its virtual repeal by an abuse of the power of each House to judge of the qualifications of its members? The idea is preposterous; it is difficult to see how any honest mind can entertain it.

Suppose that this were the year for taking a new census; the Southern States would be included in it, of course. Suppose the census already taken, and this the year for making the apportionment of Representatives founded on it; would Congress declare that the House should consist of a certain number of members, and proceed to distribute them all among the States now represented? Who does not perceive that this would be in open defiance of one of the most imperative provisions of the Constitution? But if the Constitution would be defied and trampled on by neglecting to assign eleven States their share in the apportionment, it is not less violated in refusing them the seats to which an unrepealed irrepealable apportionment act declares them entitled. It is as if a court of justice should refuse a suitor an execution after recording a judgment in his favor.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and scientific, viz:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE, and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. M. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON, Pennsylvania April 4, 1866. 5 10

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE been duly elected Officers of the PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to serve for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT.
JOSEPH S. PEROT.
MANAGERS.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL,
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS,
JAMES A. WRIGHT,
HOWARD HINCHMAN,
CHARLES KNECHT,
SENECA E. MALONE,
NATHAN BROOKE,
JOHN R. MICHENER,
TREASURER.
SAMUEL L. WARD.

Subscriptions will be received at the Rooms of the Corn Exchange Association, for the balance of the capital stock, daily, from 11 A. M. to 12 M.

(Signed) SAMUEL L. WARD, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, May 11, 1866 5 11 1m

FAIR TO SECURE A HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—The ladies of EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH would respectfully solicit Donations in Money, Flowers, Useful and Fancy Articles, for the above object. Donations may be sent to Mrs. T. W. Simpers, No. 408 Catharine street; Mrs. D. G. Bowen, No. 815 S. Second street; and Mrs. Charles Thompson, No. 1216 S. Second street.

The Fair will be held at Concert Hall, commencing June 11, 1866. 5 18 20t

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—THE Grand Strawberry Festival of the season will be held in the MUSICAL FUND HALL, on LOCUST street, by the ladies of the old Swedes' (Gloria Dei) Church, TO-MORROW (Thursday), from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Tickets only 50 cents, entitling the holder to ice cream, strawberries, and cake. The Douglass Brigade Band will be in attendance during the afternoon and evening. 6 6 2t

FIFTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.—Late members of this Regiment are requested to meet at the office of the American Iron and Steel Association, No. 523 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY EVENING next at 8 o'clock, to make arrangements for Flag Presentation on Fourth of July.

CHARLES M. BETTS,
6 6 5t Late Lieutenant Colonel.

DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF THE McElheny Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock ($240,000), clear of State Tax, payable on and after 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 318 Walnut street. Transfer books will reopen on the 23d instant.

CHARLES H. REEVES,
5 17 Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment; no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO

Regenerating Extract or Mille fleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY ST., N. Y. 3 3 3m

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled— PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.
7 17 6

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

SUCCESSFUL TESTS.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.
GREAT FIRE IN CHARLESTON, S. C.
GREAT FIRE IN WADDINGTON.
GREAT FIRE IN CANADA.

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SAFES EXCHANGED. [5 26 3mrp

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THOUSANDS OF TEETH EXTRACTED without pain—Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Reversible Self-adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered. 5 21 6m DR. C. L. MUNNS, No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

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MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
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4 16 3m N. E. CORNER OF RACE

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.
WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.
MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,
No. 118 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton and Woollen Machinery,
Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.
Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING
Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

SAFE FOR SALE.
A SECOND-HAND
Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe
FOR SALE.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 45 D

PACKING BOXES
Of all kinds, and for all use, supplied at short notice. My advantages for making are the best in the city, and prices lowest. Call for a list of prices before you buy, at corner of TWELFTH and NOBLE Streets.
Fruit dealers supplied.
5 28 1m ALBERT D. COOKE.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimney from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 253 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Samples sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 19

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 6rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
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RANDALL & CO,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.
Fine English Toilet Soaps
IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.
Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.
We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Paste, Brushes, etc. 3 2 3m

DRY GOODS.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
Have just opened a complete stock of
SPRING GOODS,
CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.
300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.
100 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.
A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLAR TIES, from 37 cents up to $10.
GLOVES—GLOVES.
A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
The newest, most desirable, and stylish skirts now worn.
TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear. 9 12

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES,
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OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,
2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.
100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.
Cluny, Valenciene and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc.
The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.
LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warrante to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 15

COAL.

ONE TRIAL
SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.
WHITNEY & HAMILTON,
LEHIGH,
SCHUYLKILL,
AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,
No. 935 North NINTH Street,
Above Poplar, East Side. [6 2

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS' COAL. 7 6 §

BENDER'S
COAL AND ICE DEPOT,
S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,
Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg, and Heater size $7 90; Nut at $6 50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6 00. All other sizes $7 00.
All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 16 6m

STOVES RANGES, &c.

UNION OIL STOVES,
A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-Iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes ordinary stove furniture may be used.
DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 38 South FIFTH Street.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1102 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Newhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., Wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers CHASE, HARP & THOMPSON,
5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

DANNER'S WASHING MACHINE
Best in the City.
IT SAVES TIME,
SAVES LABOR,
SAVES CLOTHES.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.
For sale at the Furniture Store of
Agents Wanted.
J. HAAS,
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CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS.—The Special Committee of Select Council to investigate the management of the Philadelphia Gas Works held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon. Charles Thompson Jones, Esq., President of the Board of Trustees was again examined:—Q. In your report of 1865, page 7, it is stated that the coal was much damaged by spontaneous combustion; can you tell the number of tons destroyed? A. I cannot tell, without reference to books at the office. Q. What was the cause of the fire? A. Spontaneous combustion. There was nothing destroyed by the fire except sheds; the Fire Marshal made a careful examination, but he has made no report yet, in consequence of sickness; the coal was on fire several times, the first one in December, 1865; when it was discovered to be on fire a large number of carts were employed to haul the coal into the fields; the bill for hauling is at the office. Q. Are not the Works in many respects worn out? A. Not that I know of. Q. Are any improvements or extensions being made to the Works at present? A. The Board are now building a large retort and purifying house at Point Breeze, which it is believed will supply all the wants of the city for two or three years; the Board think the Northern Liberties Works will be taken possession of by the city, and when that is done there will be no necessity for other new works; have not been compelled to curtail the supply of gas because the works were not of sufficient capacity; the Engineer informed the Board that they were supplying the street lamps with gas for more hours than their contract called for, and the quantity was reduced in December; the Works have been worked to their full capacity, particularly in December last, but there never was a want of supply; the Government tax is thirty cents per thousand feet; in Boston the Gas Works pay about $6·50 per ton; New York gets coal from Nova Scotia cheaper than the coal furnished the Philadelphia Gas Works. Q. What was the cost of laying a main from Robinson Mill to Germantown? A. I cannot tell; but I can get it at the office; the pipe is still used, and supplies mills and houses along the Wissahickon; it was intended to give the citizens of Germantown a better supply of gas; but a portion of it failed to meet the desired end; but it is still of great use to mill owners and other parties.

Q. What became of the old iron when the retorts were used up? A. They were sold to parties who make them up into sadirons. Q. Do you know that the parties who supplied retorts made them of the old retorts? A. The parties deny it, and Mr. Cresson has said that new ones could not be made out of old ones; I think there were three bidders for the last 200 retorts contracted for; the difference was from a half to one cent per pound; difference in the bids; the Board of Trustees gave the contract to the lowest bidder; some of the members wanted to give it to Merrick & Son, though they were the highest bidders; contracts for retorts are always given to lowest bidders; five firms supply meters. Q. Are any of the Trustees interested in meter establishments? A. Not that I know of; Mr. Lening, I think, still supplies meters.

Colonel Page stated that he would make out a table from the reports of the Gas Works in reference to the leakage, and other facts, which he would hand to the witness, so that answers could be given at a future time.

The witness then made the following statement in answer to questions propounded at the previous meeting:—

Average yield per lb. of coal in iron retorts	4 19
Do. do. do. clay do.	3·46
Difference	·73

Which on account of coal carbonized in clay retorts, 14,145,400 lbs., amounts to 10,326,142 cubic feet.

The amount expended for stone and labor at Point Breeze, in 1864, for the railroad extension, was as follows:—$3,376·22; labor, $3,066·70; making a total of $6,442·92.

The following shows the number of men employed at the various works, exclusive of offices:—

	Works. 26th Ward.	Works. 9th, 15th, 21st Wards.
Stokers	$2 25	$2 15
Helpers	2 5	2 05
Purifiers	1 70	1 70
Laborers	1 60	1·40 to 1 70

The Cashier received $2250; Register, $1999; Chief Clerk, $1500; Auditor at Consumption, $1100; Assistants do., $880; six Receiving Clerks, $880; nine Bill do., $770; 24 Meter Inspectors, $660 each; Superintendent of Distribution, $1980; Assistant, $2·50 per day; Superintendent of Fittings, $1300; two Assistants, $715 each; Messenger, $720. There were a number of officers at Spring Garden, Germantown, and Frankford Works, not included in the above.

The witness stated that he would rather have Mr. John Roberts examined in reference to the leakage. Mr. Roberts had informed witness that $50,000 was lost last year through defective retorts, which were furnished by a contract made in 1864. The retorts were made of bad iron, and the contractor was ruined in replacing those burned out.

Colonel Page read a letter from the Committee of Common Council appointed to examine into the affairs of the Gas Works, proposing to unite with this Committee.

The Committee instructed Colonel Page to decline the proposition.

FIREMEN'S RECEPTION CONVENTION—THE ROUTE DETERMINED ON.—An adjourned meeting of firemen was held at the Mechanic Engine House last evening, for the purpose of perfecting arrangements to receive the Pennsylvania Hose Company on their return from Buffalo. The President called the meeting to order.

Delegates were received from the following-named companies, not represented at the former meeting:—Philadelphia Hose, Kensington Hose, Hibernia Engine Company—making twenty-six companies in all.

The Committee of Arrangements made a report, stating that they had divided the companies into four divisions, and agreed upon the following route:—From Walnut street wharf to Third street, up Third street to Girard avenue, up Girard avenue to Thirteenth street, down Thirteenth to Brown, up Brown to Sixteenth, down Sixteenth to Spruce, down Spruce to Eighth, up Eighth to Green, and dismiss.

The first division will form on Front street, south of Walnut; the second division on Front street, north of Walnut; the third division on Second street, south of Walnut; the fourth division on Second street, north of Walnut.

The report was adopted and the route agreed to.

Mr. George Hensler, of the Mechanic Engine, was elected Chief Marshal by acclamation. The following Assistants were elected:—First District—Nicholas Stafford, Moyamensing Hose Company. Second District—Harry McIntyre, Philadelphia Engine Company. Third District—B. K. Afflick, Empire Hook and Ladder Company. Fourth District—Frederick Reutshler, Lafayette Hose Company.

The election for the Assistant Marshals was done by scratching, Colonel Harry A. Cook, of the Hibernia, being Judge. The Chief Marshal was empowered to appoint four Aids, and each of the Assistants two Aids. The Chief and Assistant Marshals and Aids were directed to appear mounted. It was agreed that any company not represented at the meeting, who should hereafter report, shall be assigned a position in the rear of the district to which they belong. Adjourned to Friday evening.

REGIMENTAL MEETING.—The members of the 23d Regiment P. V. met last evening, to take into consideration the subject of parading on the Fourth of July. A motion to parade in a black suit, fatigue cap, with silk badge, was adopted. A committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

SUN STROKE.—John Caster, while at work yesterday at Twentieth and Coates streets, was overcome from the effects of the sun. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital.

MEETING OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF COUNCILS ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF BROAD STREET.—Last evening the Special Committee of Councils having in consideration the improvement of Broad street, met in Select Council Chamber. Colonel Gray, chairman. The meeting was called for the purpose of receiving the report of the Citizens' Committee on the Improvement of Broad Street. They reported—

First. That the following portions of Broad street, from curb to curb, can at this time be appropriated by Councils for the use and purposes of a public drive, carriage way, or avenue, viz:—From the Delaware river, at League Island, northwardly to Washington (late Prime) street, and from Willow street northwardly to Fisher's lane—the intervening space, or from Washington street to Willow street being exempt from the provisions of the act of Assembly for three years.

Second. That the width between curbs be taken as now laid out, *i. e.*, with a width of seventy-seven feet south of the old Penn District line (between Girard avenue and Poplar street), and fifty-seven feet northward thereof. That there shall be a continuous macadamized drive the entire length of the street thus appropriated, located upon the centre line of the street, with a width of thirty-one feet south of Washington street, and twenty seven feet north thereof.

That between the macadamized drive and the curbs upon each side thereof the paving shall be made with cobble stones, or such other material as may be determined upon by the property owners fronting thereon, subject to the approval of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, with the understanding that no change in the character of the paving shall be allowed, unless the same shall be for the extent of one block, and that a course of cubical granite blocks shall be set upon the lines dividing the cobble stone pavement and the macadamized drive, as specified for the work now in progress upon Broad street, north of Columbia avenue.

As to the mode of constructing the centre drive, it seems to be generally conceded by those residing upon Broad street, and who have given attention to this subject, that it should be constructed with broken stone ballast in the best and most substantial manner, for a cost not exceeding three dollars per square yard, or a charge per line in foot of frontage of $5·17 below Washington street, and $4·50 north thereof, and that the curbing and cobble stone paving, when required, should not exceed 80 cents per lineal foot of frontage south of Washington street, or $2·47 north thereof.

* * * * *

It is therefore deemed advisable, in considering this important question, to present an approximate estimate of the improvement proposed; the estimate being prepared upon the basis of prices heretofore specified, as follows:—

From Moyamensing road to Washington street:—	
Cost to propert, owners	$76,800
Cost to city	12,200
Total	$89 500
From Willow street to Columbia avenue:—	
Cost to property owners	$50,350
Cost to city	10,700
Total	$61,050
From Germantown avenue to Fisher's lane:—	
Cost to property owners	$93,800
Cost to city	12,600
	$106,400
Total cost	$256,950
Total cost to property owners	$220,450
Total cost to city	36,500
	$256,950

Accompanying this important paper is an ordinance drawn up in accordance with the contents of the report. On motion of Mr. Fox, the report was accepted, but the consideration of the same postponed until Monday evening next. On motion, adjourned.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture was held at the usual place yesterday morning. A number of vegetable seeds were received from the Agricultural Department at Washington. Also, the report of the Department for March. Several fine specimens were presented by Mr. McGowan. Also, some early Goodrich potatoes, grown in sixty days. Mr. Blight reported having sent a complete copy of the memoirs of the society to the Smithsonian Institution. Dr. McCrae moved that a committee of three be appointed to attend the exhibition of machinery at Auburn N. Y., with Dr. Elwyn as chairman, which was agreed to. Dr. McClure stated, for the information of the members, that cattle all over the country seem to be thriving and doing well. There has been, he said, a disease among some of the cattle in New Castle, Del., not peculiar to this country. In conclusion, he stated that the grass crop of several counties will prove almost a failure. Mr. Fisher made a few remarks in reference to the failure of the present peach crop, which, he said, is not confined to Delaware alone, but extends to New Jersey and Maryland. The precise cause is not known. Adjourned.

MEETING OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—The Grand Lodge of the American Protestant Association of this State assembled in annual session at their hall, Locust street, west of Broad, on Monday, June 4, at 9 o'clock A. M. The lodge being opened with due solemnity by Grand Master R. J. Black, proceeded to transact business and nominate officers for the present year. Adjourned at noon.

The afternoon session was very fully attended, delegates being present from all parts of the State. The following named persons were elected officers for the present year:—Worthy Grand Master, Jacob Heckendorn, of Allegheny; Worthy Vice Grand Master, Joseph M. Hill, of Germantown; Worthy Grand Secretary, John Fitz, of Philadelphia; Worthy Grand Treasurer, Jared Craig, of Philadelphia; Worthy Grand Conductor, Joseph Maxwell, of Philadelphia; Assistant Worthy Grand Conductor, Brother House, of Birmingham; Worthy Grand Tyler, Brother Lewis, of Rockdale; Worthy Grand Guard, Brother Young, of Philadelphia; Worthy Grand Chaplain, Brother John Craig, of Philadelphia. Two sessions were held on Tuesday, with a very large attendance. The lodge adjourned with singing the Star-Spangled Banner.

THE BEDFORD STREET MISSION.—The Managers of the Bedford Street Home Mission are engaged in as grand and noble a missionary enterprise as can engage the attention of Christian people, for they seek to regenerate and humanize a class of people in our midst who are sunk in the very lowest depths of vice and immorality. The chapel on Bedford street, between Sixth and Seventh, is crowded through the week with school children, and with an attentive congregation on Sundays, and it is desirable they should have a melodeon to lead them in singing. Any person who may have an old instrument which they may be willing to give, or a small sum to spare towards purchasing a new one, will aid a noble and deserving cause by contributing it to Rev. Mr. Long, at the Mission Chapel.

A BEAUTIFUL SCENE.—The anniversary of the Tabernacle Baptist Church Sunday School was held last evening at the Church, Eighteenth and Chesnut streets. The report showed the number on the books at 560, and that forty of the members have become professors of Christianity during the year. The singing of the children was excellent, and the appearance of the children, each bearing a nosegay of choice flowers, added much beauty to the scene. Thos. Mustin, Jr., Esq., presided at the organ and piano forte, and J. M. Evans, Esq., who has trained the schools to an excellent degree of proficiency in singing, conducted the musical department of the anniversary, which was presided over by the Pastor of the Church, Rev. G. A. Peltz.

VOTING FOR THE FORCING HOSE.—The following was the report of the voting list for the 500 feet of forcing hose at the Fair of the Perseverance Encampment, No. 135, I. O. O. F., at National Guards' Hall, at 6 o'clock last evening:—United States Hose, 56; Fame, 42; Globe, 11; Perseverance, 1; Columbia, 3; Independence, 10.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm of fire last evening, about 8 o'clock, was caused by the partial burning of Wagner & Mullen's shoe store, No. 136 N. Third street. Loss trifling.

SERIOUS STABBING.—Yesterday a serious affair occurred at Twenty-fourth and Locust streets, growing out of a quarrel. A young man named Andrew Quinn, who resides in Twenty-fifth street, near Pine, was stabbed in the stomach, and so badly injured that his recovery is doubtful. The offender, who is said to be engaged in huckstering, made his escape. Quinn was taken to the Hospital.

GRAND FAIR.—The fair which was announced in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of Tuesday last, as being about to be held at National Guards Hall, for the benefit of the Perseverance Encampment, commenced on Monday, June 4, and is now in full tide of success.

AMUSEMENTS.

RIELEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 8 o'clock any evening. 1 31 tf

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY EVENING, June 9,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
AND
Last Appearance in Philadelphia of
MR. STUART ROBSON.
Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. Stuart Robson,
Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. Stuart Robson,
on which occasion he will be assisted by the principal artists of this city.
This great
CARNIVAL OF FUN!
will be inaugurated by the production of Coleman's amusing comedy,
THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
Dr. Clapod.....Mr. STUART ROBSON
Mr Robson will then perform his own original musical scene so successfully introduced by him into the great play of
ROSEDALE;
OR, THE RIFLE BALL,
and in which he will warble
LITTLE TOODLE-DE DOO WAS A DANDY COCK ROBIN.
To be followed by the Comedietta of
THE WINDMILL.
Sampson Lowe.....Mr. STUART ROBSON
After which
ROBSON'S MUSIC BOOK,
in which he will musically descant upon the effervescing qualities of
A DROP OF GOOD BEER,
touchingly describe the pleasures of
"UMBRELLA COURTSHIP,"
and terrify his hearers by the heartrending recital of
"A HORRIBLE TALE OF THE SUICIDAL FAMILY!"
Concluding with
JOHN WOPPS,
THE JEALOUS POLICEMAN.
John Wopps, A.....Mr. STUART ROBSON
Seats can be secured at T. B. PUGH'S, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets. 6 7 3t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GAZZANIGA'S GRAND RENTREE.
D. de Vivo respectfully announces that
MME. MARIETTA GAZZANIGA,
the greatest Tragic Prima Donna, and the great favorite of the public of Philadelphia, will make her rentree, after six years, in a Grand Concert,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, June 8,
And will give a Grand Matinee, on SATURDAY, June 9, at 2½ o'clock, assisted by
SIG. GUISEPPE LIMBERTI,
the celebrated Tenor from La Scala and Mexico Opera Houses,
SIG. ARDAVANI, the well-known Baritone.
SIG. MOLLENHAUER, the celebrated Violoncellist.
SIG. ALBIERI, Musical Director and Conductor.
Admission to Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony, $1; no extra charge for reserved seats. Family Circle, 50 cents.
The sale of Tickets commences on Wednesday, at 9 A. M., at the Academy of Music, and at Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets. 6 5 4t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN.....Resident Manager
Doors open at 7 30. Curtain rises at 8.
SECOND AND LAST WEEK
Of the Brilliant and Versatile
WEBB SISTERS,
WEBB SISTERS,
WEBB SISTERS,
MISSES ADA AND EMMA,
MISSES ADA AND EMMA,
MISSES ADA AND EMMA,
LAST WEEK OF THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
The performance will commence with the Drama, in two acts, entitled
NOEMIE,
NOEMIE,
NOEMIE
OR, THE FOSTER SISTERS.
To conclude with the Pro can Farce of
ONE YOUNG ACTRESS.
THE YOUNG ACTRESS.
THE YOUNG ACTRESS.
In both of which the WEBB SISTERS will appear.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, June 9,
LAST WEBB SISTERS MATINEE.
LAST WEBB SISTERS MATINEE.
Admission to evening performance, 25c., 50c., and $1.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.—CHANGE OF TIME.
Begins at 8 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7¾.
FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY,
MRS. JOHN DREW AS LADY TEAZLE.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 7,
for the only time, Sheridan's chef d'œuvre,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Mrs. JOHN DREW.....as.....Lady Teazle
Maria.....Miss E. Price
Sir Benjamin Backbite.....Owen Marley
Sir Oliver Surface.....Mr. Wallis
Charles Surface.....McKee Rankin
Joseph Surface.....Mr. E. L. Tilton
Friday—Mrs. JOHN DREW, for the first time in three years, as
GIRALDA.
Monday—MISS ETTIE HENDERSON.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets
Begins quarter to 8.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH EVERY NIGHT.
Supported by Mr. C. Barron and Mr. J. H. Taylor.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 7,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his great character of
THE DUKE'S JESTER,
in Tom Taylor's Tragedy of
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
To conclude with the beautiful Comedy of
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
Friday Evening—
BENEFIT OF MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
and Nineteenth Night of HAMLET.
Due notice will be given of Mr. BOOTH'S appearance in his great character of
FESCA. in the APOSTATE.
Chairs secured three days in advance.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
NEW MANAGEMENT. FAMILY RESORT.
EVERY EVENING,
The world-renowned
HANLON BROTHERS.
The Greatest Gymnasts of the Age.
MAD'LLE ZANFRETTA and the SIEGRIST FAMILY, with a popular Drama and Farce.
Matinee every Saturday Afternoon. 6 4 6t

CONCERT HALL,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT AND TABLEAUX,
BY THE
ZANE STREET GIRLS' SECONDARY SCHOOL.
SIGNOR BLITZ has also kindly consented to perform some of his inimitable feats on the occasion.
THURSDAY EVENING, June 7, at 8 o'clock.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents. Secured seats 50 cents; for sale at the School House, Filbert street, above Seventh, first floor, or by any of the scholars; also at the Hall on the evening of the entertainment. 6 2 5t*

MR. CHARLES R. RENTZ, (Tenor), of Boston,
Announces to the lovers of music that he will give a CONCERT
OF
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,
AT THE
MUSICAL FUND HALL,
ON
FRIDAY EVENING, June 8,
Assisted by
MRS. LOUISE BROCKWAY (Soprano), Boston.
Mr. CHARLES H. JARVIS, Pianist.
MR. CARL GAERTNER, Violin.
MR. CHARLES M. SCHMITZ, Cello.
MR. H. A. CLARKE, Cabinet Organ.
Commence at 8 P. M. 5 6 6t
TICKETS.....ONE DOLLAR.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—LAST THREE DAYS OF THE WONDERS OF NATURE,
THE CAROLINA TWINS.
Two intelligent heads on one body. Pronounced by the Medical Faculty of this city the MOST ASTONISHING FREAK OF NATURE ON RECORD.
June 4, 5, and 6 OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
Exhibitions from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 8 to 9½ P. M.
Admission 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. 6 4

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT street.
5 28 tf UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer
5 24 3m Professors HELLEBRAND & LEWIS.

CARPETINGS, &c

JUST RECEIVED,
YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE
VELVET CARPETS,
NEW DESIGNS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

3-4 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4,
WHITE, RED, AND FANCY
CANTON MATTINGS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
FOR STAIRS AND HALLS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET

500 PIECES
NEW PATTERNS
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.
5 30 3mrp

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE,
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
The new and splendid steamships
PIONEER.....Captain P. F. Hoxie
TONAWANDA.....Captain Jacob Teal
Cabin Passage.....$15 00
Deck Passage.....$8 00
The Steamship
"TONAWANDA,"
TEAL, COMMANDER,
Will commence receiving freight for the above port, at RACE Street Wharf, on MONDAY, June 4, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Shippers are requested to send bills of lading with their goods.
The State-room accommodations of this steamer are of a superior and commodious character.
Freight taken for Charleston, S. C., and forwarded via Savannah with quick despatch.
No bills of lading signed after vessel leaves the wharf.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM C. HARRIS,
Freight and Passenger Agent,
5 25 tf No. 208 North DELAWARE Avenue.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."
HIBERNIA. "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA." "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA." "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30
PREPAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to
WM. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
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FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company. Delaware and Raritan Canal, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 128 DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 18 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

MARVIN'S SAFES.
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MARVIN'S SAFES.
ANOTHER SUCCESS
ANOTHER SUCCESS
ANOTHER SUCCESS
GREAT FIRE IN CHARLESTON!
MARVIN'S PATENT TRIUMPHANT!
Messrs. W. M. BIRD & Co., Charleston, May 2, 1866:—
Gentlemen:—I feel it a duty I owe you to express my entire satisfaction in regard to Marvin's Safes, for which you are agents. They have proved all you have recommended. In the great fire on King street, April 5, which destroyed "Robb's" block, and my entire stock of groceries and liquors, my books and papers were preserved in good condition, and it affords me great pleasure to testify to the excellent quality of these safes as they are justly entitled to the highest confidence of the public. Respectfully yours, W. I. TRIM.
The above Safes for sale by
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT Street,
(Masonic Hall), Philadelphia,
5 28 12t and No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 1 9

FINANCIAL.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 4 1

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 5

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 3 5 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET
1 17 4p

5'20s.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

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SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
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Mrs. Susan Maredorf, Reading P. O
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BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY.
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YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
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Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co
APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.
There has been added to this popular House, since last season, the entire Ocean House property, giving an ocean front of over 1200 feet, and over 300 rooms fronting and in full view of the sea.
A perfect system of sewerage and drainage has been completed, a feature possessed by few hotels outside of large cities.
The appointments of the House throughout have received a most careful supervision, suggested by the experience of past seasons. For apartments, address
J. F. CAKE,
Congress Hall.
Hassler's Brass and String Band. 5 29

THE PIER HOUSE,
PORT PENN, DELAWARE.
JONATHAN DRAPER, Proprietor.
The Proprietor having purchased this well-known house, is now prepared to receive boarders at $8 00 per week.
The lovers of good gunning and fishing can here fully enjoy that luxury.
Excellent bathing, and a magnificent beach extending for miles. 5 26 1m

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
BROAD STREET, BELOW CHESNUT,
PHILADELPHIA.
The undersigned having leased the above favorite house, and having
Refitted and Refurnished it Throughout in the most Elegant Manner,
IT IS NOW OPEN
FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.
The present Proprietors will spare no pains to maintain the character it has always enjoyed as being one of the best of the
FIRST-CLASS HOTELS
Of the country, and those who favor them with their patronage may be assured that nothing will be left undone to secure the comfort and satisfaction of their guests.
BAKER & FARLEY.
MAY 12, 1866. 5 12 1mrp

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI,
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.
The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. It remedy should be in every family:—
Charles G. Wilson Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William B. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Embargo streets.
James W. Forbis, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1108 Walter street.
E. G. Moren, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebell, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
S. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Benson street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. McCarthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 226 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wenling, Second and Quarry streets.
E. F. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—
SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists.
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.
For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.
The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. HYLTON'S
CONSTITUTIONAL RENOVATOR
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Incipient Consumption, and all Diseases Pertaining to Consumption,
SUCH AS
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Respiratory Organs, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility, with a great Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.
The success of this medicine in the cure of disease has withstood many critical tests in this country and elsewhere; its salutary effects on disease are widely disseminated, and require no effort to parry the prejudices of the skeptic.
"DR. HYLTON:—I take this opportunity to inform you that I consider you the greatest doctor on diseases of the lungs in the country. I had a spitting of blood, with large lumps of green matter; a violent pain in my breast and shoulders, and a raining cough; and several of the most eminent physicians gave me up as a hopeless case of consumption. I tried all the remedies of the day and gained no relief but grew worse; when a friend advised me to try your Renovator, satisfying me that you were a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and not a self-styled doctor. I used but nine bottles of your Renovator, and to the surprise of my friends, I am now a well man, and able to attend daily to my business.
"Any one needing further particulars of my case can call on me and be satisfied. NICHOLAS BILGER,
"No. 235 Race street."
Dr Hylton is a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. (His diploma can be seen at his office.) Examines Lungs without charge. Office, No. 227 North SIXTH Street. 5 24 1m*m 2m

DR. LESSEY'S VEGETABLE PILLS CURE Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. They purify the blood, and make the skin soft and fair. For sale by Dr. LESSEY, No. 233 N. NINTH Street, Philadelphia, and by Druggists generally.
CAMDEN, N. J., September 2, 1865.—Dr. Lessey—Dear Sir:—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony in favor of your "Vegetable Liver Pills." I had been afflicted with deranged condition of the Liver for ten years, and during that time, suffer in intensely from acrid discharges from stomach and bowels, seriously prostrating my physical and mental energies for weeks at a time, so much so that my life was despaired of. But, through a kind Providence, I was introduced to you, and by the use of your Pills I have been wonderfully restored, not having had an attack on my old complaint or lost a single Sabbath service. They act like a charm. Had it not been for them, I have no doubt I should have been laid aside from the ministry.
I must add a few lines in favor of your "Life Preserver or Vegetable Liniment. I have used it for sprains, bruises, and rheumatic and Inflammations; it produces remarkable results. I was cured of a very bad sore by its use. Many of my neighbors are using it, and it gives universal satisfaction. It should be in every house. Yours, REV. J. H. STOCKTON,
4 28 tuths 2m* THIRD Street, Camden, N. J.

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BUNTING, SILK AND MUSLIN
FLAGS,
OF EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION.
SWORDS, SASHES, BELTS, BASE BALL CAPS, BASE BALL BELTS,
AND MILITARY EQUIPMENTS OF ALL KINDS.
WILSON & HUTCHINSON,
(Successors to Evans, Hassall & Co.),
No. 418 ARCH Street,
6 4 6t PHILADELPHIA.

FIREWORKS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1866.

Is the Constitution a Perfect Instrument?

It is assumed in some quarters to be a very grave error to attempt to amend the Constitution of the United States. We are assured quite confidently of the entire perfection of that venerable instrument. We are told, with a great deal of impressive head-shaking, that it is the height of presumption for the statesmen of the present day to suppose themselves wise enough to "amend" the work of their ancestors, and that the attempt to do so involves a most shocking disrespect to their august memory.

All this would be very sound if it were not so excessively absurd. If our forefathers supposed they had made so perfect an instrument as we are told the Constitution is—one so exactly adapted to every possible emergency which might or may ever arise in the nation's history—the question very naturally arises, why did they so carefully provide the ways and means for its amendment? Why did they not make it like the laws of the Medes and the Persians, which change not? And if the instrument as it came from their hands was so entirely unimprovable, how did it happen that so many very important amendments to it were so soon found necessary to be made?

The truth is, the men who made our Constitution were wise in their day and according to the lights they had, but wisdom had been in the world before their time, and it did not die with them. The Government they founded was purely experimental. They had few precedents to guide them, and almost no lights from experience. They could only balance probabilities for the future. Not being omniscient, they could not foresee all the exigencies that might arise in the life of the nation, and they could not tell how their complex scheme of government might be found to work as to all its parts in practice. They were filled with confidence in the great principles of a republican form of government, and had enunciated those principles with remarkable vigor and clearness in the Declaration of Independence, but they were *not* able to give them full effect and application in the form of government they adopted. They were in the midst of conflicting elements and interests, and had to do not ideally or really the best thing, but the best thing practical to be done at that time. They saw and were perfectly conscious of the weakness and imperfection of much of their work. They never thought of arrogating *perfection* for it. They saw that the Constitution would need amendments, and they left the door wide open for them. They trusted something to the wisdom and patriotism of those who should come after them.

But we are told that for a long time this nation has lived under the present Constitution without amendment, and has grown and prospered exceedingly; and therefore no amendments can now be necessary. We can remember when a similar argument was used in favor of the perpetuation of slavery. We were told that slavery had existed from the foundation of the Government, and that we had grown to greatness and power in its presence. So, too, it used to be a stock argument with the Democrats that they, as a party, had been in power much of the time during the nation's history, and the nation had been prosperous and happy; *ergo*, the reign of the Democratic party was a good thing.

It might well be replied to this style of argument, that facts may be *coincident* without standing in the relation of cause and effect. We all remember the story of the "old ancient man" who thought that the sands which gradually obstructed the entrance to Goodwin Harbor were caused by Tenterden steeple, because previous to the erection of that steeple the harbor was unobstructed; but the old man's logic has not generally been deemed of the most convincing and luminous order. The nation may have grown and prospered, not by virtue of, but *in spite* of pseudo democracy and slavery. So, too with regard to the weak points of the Constitution—we have lived in spite of them, not because of them.

This argument, too, might very justly be retorted upon its authors. "Behold," we might say, "our nation is not yet a hundred years old—a mere hand's breadth in the life of a people—and see to what the errors in its Constitution have brought us! A horrid civil war, causing the sacrifice of a million lives and of thousands of millions of money."

There are many points which the Constitution leaves vague, that time and experience have shown ought to be settled. It is sufficient to instance the question of secession. We may now consider that question as settled by the arbitrament of war, it is true; but who shall say that if it had been as clearly settled in the Constitution itself, we might not have been saved so costly a method of determining it?

The rights of citizens, as citizens of the United States, under the Constitution, are left very vague. According to one construction, a man may be a citizen of the United States, bound to render it service and allegiance, and yet the general Government may not protect him in the enjoyment of his most sacred rights. He may have exercised the right of suffrage for years, voting for President and Vice-President, and members of the House of Representatives, and yet by simply moving to another part of the country may find himself perpetually disfranchised, merely on account of some physical characteristic.

The basis of representation, as originally fixed in the Constitution, is now found to work very gross injustice, giving to each Southern voter about two and one-half times as much power as to a Northern voter. The unjust disfranchisement of one portion of the citizens is made to put aristocratic power in the hands of those perpetrating the wrong. A premium is thus offered for a violation of one of the essential principles of our form of government.

The whole subject of rebellion and attempted revolution, the status of States that have revolted and been subdued, the entire group of difficult yet most important questions which are now agitating the politics of the country, is left untouched by the Constitution, except as matters of inference from its more general provisions.

There are numerous other points which might be suggested, and which must have occurred to every reflecting mind, where the Constitution is weak, and might be profitably amended. We have not space, however, to dwell upon them. We have instanced enough to show that those who desire its amendment are not to be put down by the cry that the Constitution is perfect, much less by the charge of showing disrespect to the memory of its framers. The fact that those who attempt to forestall action by such considerations as these are a class of politicians who uniformly interpret the Constitution in the interests of injustice and inequality, instead of liberty and fraternity, is an additional reason why their interested remonstrances should have but slight weight with liberal minds.

The Future of Music in America.

It is a curious fact that disaster has the power of at once opening the eyes of a community to all the defects of one who has fallen into ruin. It is singular how carefully the peccadilloes committed by a bankrupt are remembered and recalled. All his evil qualities are magnified, as viewed through the glasses of failure. What is true in the case of an individual, has also proved itself applicable so far as a building is concerned. As long as the New York Academy of Music stood, so long were its merits dilated upon, and comparison drawn between it and the Royal Opera House at Berlin, to the total ignoring of such a building as the Academy in our city. In a list, recently published in the New York papers, of the largest opera houses in the world ours is entirely omitted. Now, however, as fire has destroyed that huge German gingerbread all its defects are acknowledged, its ruin is interpreted as a Providential interference, and to the Phœnix which will rise from its ashes is predicted a splendor and a perfection which will excel all rivals.

We hope, however, in the new edifice the architect and stockholders will display a little of that taste which the inspection of our Academy would have instilled into their minds. If they will have crimson paper, with gilt flowers, interspersed with bunches of golden grapes, with blue background, they cannot blame the critical if they do say it looks a little like "shoddy." True, it is suggestive of the wealth which fills its walls, but it is also suggestive of "Miss Kilmansegg and her golden leg," and the *penchant* that lady had for an unseemly exhibition of her limb. We would also recommend that the plan pursued in the old Academy of placing a statuette on every projection be reformed. It is not a temple of Juggernaut, with effigies of the deity exposed on every side; nor is it a Roman residence, with Lares and Penates as household gods; nor yet is it to rival the cap of Louis XI, with its innumerable images of saints. Neat but not gaudy is a recommendation. Let it be rich and massive, resembling in architecture rather the Gothic arch than the French cupola.

We believe that a new era in the progress of music in America is about to be opened. The New York Academy will cast to its walls sufficient foreign importation of *prime donnes*, while in our own city we are rapidly taking strides towards a future when we will be independent of the whims of the European queens of song. The system of amateur operas, although ridiculed and derided when first originated by Mr. Perelli, has proved so great a success, that we hope ere long to be released from the bondage we are in to vocalists across the water. The plan has been conducted in an unobtrusive style, which has not attracted much attention away from our own city. Philadelphia was never addicted to self-glorification. If New York had had such a troupe as has been given to us the papers would have rung with it. There would have been congratulation and self-adoration, and the whole land would have rung with the great success of an entirely new system. As it is, Perelli has only sought to raise the art of music and give pleasure, careless of the vain bombast which New York loves.

The same plan is to be pursued in the future, and we hope that it will be the germ from which will spring a race of American *prime donnes* who will cultivate native art. We do not see why such a scheme might not succeed, if a proper school was afforded, as was designed when our Academy was commenced. When it is accomplished we will have in our possession a mighty lever to advance civilization, for nothing contributes more to a native refinement than familiarity with music and a genuine love of the fine arts.

The Arrest of the Commander-in-Chief.

Latest advices inform us that the great leader of the Canadian invasion, the designer of the subversion of the British empire, and general-in-chief of that branch of the Brotherhood who seek for blood, was ignominiously arrested in his bed, this morning, by the United States authorities, and held in durance vile. It would be sacrilegious to endeavor to portray the feelings of this heroic chief at such a dastardly indignity.

We are at a loss to understand how the diplomatic Secretary of State would risk an action which might involve us in difficulties with the Irish Republic. With Mexico on our hands, it ill becomes us to incur the enmity of so powerful and bitter, as well as scientific and strategic, a foe as the sons of the Emerald Isle. However, the deed has been done, and it behooves us as loyal cititzens to stand by our Government, and run all the dangers to which she has exposed herself by her indiscretion. It was a bold deed, savoring almost of temerity, yet, as it has been done, we hope it will be followed up by the seizure of James Stephens and W. R. Roberts, the one for endeavoring to secure money under false pretenses, and the other for endeavoring to break the neutrality laws.

It is hardly natural for Irishmen to suppose that the Government would quietly see its treaties violated, and its pledged word broken by them in a wild fiasco. Let Sweeney be kept in jail, or admitted to bail on something more than $500, on his own recognizance. If he and all the leaders are thus disposed of, much life and property will be saved to the American Irishmen, and in giving this advice we only prove ourselves the best friends which the members of the Fenian Brotherhood have in this country. We give timely counsel, but they will all see ere long, that as we were right in deprecating subscriptions to O'Mahony bonds, we are also correct in opposing Canadian invasion, and favoring general arrests.

Shall we Have our Local Boulevards?—George Augusta Sala has of late been contributing to the *Cornhill* Magazine a series of articles on the "Great Streets of the World," in which Paris, London, Berlin, Dresden, Havre, New York, and all the leading municipalities of civilized nations are represented, with the exception of Philadelphia. It would require even more than local partiality and a nice fancy to discover in the city of Brotherly Love any worthy of being noted as the principal street of the town. Trollope compared it to "a vast multiplication table," and we do indeed resemble that object of childhood's dread, in so far as all our thoroughfares running East and West are concerned. Those, however, coming from North to South have one exception, which could be made a rival of the Parisian Boulevard—that exception is Broad street, to be Lincoln avenue. It is the only street in our city which could be made a grand drive and promenade, and on which wealth lavished would be well employed to beautify our city.

The question, shall we have a street worthy of the second city of America, or shall we still remain without any drive for our citizens, is one well worthy of the attention of the public. If the upper and lower end of Broad street be improved, and when the three years have elapsed the middle portion receive a proper refitting, we shall soon have long rows of palatial mansions extending for miles on both sides, and presenting a rival to Fifth avenue in cost, and a superior in width and beauty. We would have a magnificent drive from the Delaware, below League Island, to the country around Fisher's lane. It would be a convenience, an ornament, and a pride to our people. The cost of all the needful improvements, as stated before the Special Committee yesterday, would be $220,000 to the citizens and $36,000 to the city. Whether it is raised must rest with those most directly interested, although should they do so, Philadelphia would no longer be deemed unworthy of mention among the cities which had the finest streets of the world.

League Island.—The question of the Navy Yard for iron-clads being located at League Island came up yesterday before the House, when Judge Kelley delivered one of his telling speeches in its favor. Hon. Charles O'Neill also followed in an able address. We are sure that the Philadelphia delegation will leave no effort unexerted in order to secure the success of the city. We are only astonished that local prejudice cannot be held subservient to national good, and that our Eastern friends are willing to sacrifice their country to secure a benefit to their neighborhood. They are either acting most selfishly, or else their eyes are so easily blinded by prejudice that they are better fitted for the farm than the forum.

Democratic Sympathy with Jeff. Davis.—William B. Reed, in the United States Court at Richmond, the other day, avowed his strong "*personal sympathy*" with Jeff. Davis. The same "sympathy" exists in the bosoms of the other Democratic leaders in this State—Heister Clymer among the rest. They sympathized with Jeff. all through the war; why should they not do so now? They kept up "a fire in the rear" while the Rebels kept up the fire in front. Between them, we lost the lives of three hundred thousand men, loyal, good, and true. Sympathize with Davis? Of course they do. They are old comrades in the same cause. They would vote for him for President, if they had the chance.

The Gas Investigation drags its slow length along. The Committee met yesterday, examined Charles Thompson Jones, and declined to join with the special committee of Common Council. The reason for their refusal is that Common Council refused to concur in the appointment of a committee when asked by the Select Council, but immediately appointed a committee of its own, which action is held to be disrespectful to the other Chamber.

—A sensational American is now in Paris, whose profession is that of a face-maker"—in theatrical parlance, a "grime." He places himself behind a frame hidden with a white cloth, and beside a table covered with wigs, false beards, and paint-brushes. As soon as his toilette is made, he suddenly draws aside the curtain and exhibits to the spectators the head of Washington, Napoleon, Charles I, Wellington, Louis XI, or that of a madman, an idiot, a fury, a criminal, etc. The principal merit of this curious spectacle is the rapidity with which the artist "changes his head," for each transformation is perfect in its truthful resemblance. As yet he has only exhibited his powers in private, and the Paris public is waiting for him with interest.

—The Empress Eugenie was forty on the 5th of May, and she begins to fade. Her fears at the approach of threatening wrinkles are said to be terrible.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.]

NOTICE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the

FREIGHT DEPARTMENT

Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S E corner of LEVER and MARKET streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street.

All Money and Collection Business will be transacted as hereto ore at No 320 CHESNUT street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.

All Books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No 320 CHESNUT Street.

4 30 4p1m JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent

PHILADELPHIA TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—A Stated Monthly Meeting will be held at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association No. 1210 CHESNUT Street on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. All friends of the cause are most cordially invited.

1t* J. C. GARRIGUES, Secretary.

WINE OF TAR SYRUP, FOR COUGHS, Colds and Affections of the Lungs.—This mixture is entirely vegetable, and affords speedy Relief in all Pulmonary Diseases, such as Asthma, Spitting of Blood Bronchitis, &c Prepared only by

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Gents' Gauze Merino Vests, long and short sleeves from 75 cents up These are auction goods.
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Ladies' Gauze Merino Vests, all sizes, from 87½ cents up
Boys' and Misses' Gauze Merino Vests, all sizes at low prices.
A full assortment of Gents' Ganze Merino Drawers, all sizes
Gents' Lisle Thread Kid Finish Gloves, only 50 cents—cheap.
Ladies' Lisle Thread Kid Finish Gloves, 31 and 37½ cents per pair—very desirable goods
Ladies' mixed Linen and Silk Gloves, stitched backs, only 50 cents; beautiful quality.
Ladies' white and buff Lisle thread Gloves, all sizes.
A large assortment of children's Gloves, both white and colored, cheap.

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A full and complete assortment of Ladies', gents', and Children's Hose, both white and brown, all sizes from 4 to 10 cents up.
Ladies' extra wide Hose, white and brown, all sizes, a good assortment.
Boys' and Misses' Hose, all sizes and qualities.
Gents' brown Elastic English Half-hose, 31 and 43c., very cheap.
Gents' brown Lisle Half-hose, cheap.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, cheap.
Best French Whalebone Combination Corsets, beautiful shapes, only $1·75, cheap.
Just received from auction, a large assortment of Cord edge Ribbons, in high colors, only $1·50 a piece, very cheap.
Black and white wide Bonnet Ribbon, cheap.
Puffings, Insertings and Flouncings in great variety.
Tape Trimming and Gauffering for skirts, cheap.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, from 20c up, all linen; also, a large assortment of Combs and Brushes always on hand.

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A large assortment of Damask Table Linens, all widths, qualities and prices.
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A full assortment of Napkins, cheap.
Gents' heavy Furnishing Linen, for undergarments.
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Splendid line of Shirting and Fronting Linens, from 40c per yard up.
10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Marseilles Quilts, in every quality.
Marseilles and Piques, from 37½c. to $1 25 per yard.
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Plaid and Plain Cambric Muslins in every quality.
Plaid and Plain Nainsooks do do.
Plaid and Plain Swiss do do.
Puffed Muslin for bodies in beautiful qualities.

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An endless variety of Ballardvale, Domet, and Gauze Flannels cheap
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Containing a full list of prizes, describing how the prizes will be drawn, and how parties not in the city are to send for them, and indeed answering every question about the Concert, besides containing much other valuable information, which I will send FREE OF CHARGE to every one buying a ticket, and inclosing five cents to pay postage.

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I WILL SEND

For $4·50	5 Tickets.	For $25·00	33 Tickets
7 50	8 do	35 00	49 do
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Money can be sent at my risk by Draft, Post Office Order or Registered Letter. Always send your full name, State, County and Post Office.

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SPRING OVERCOATS,
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Our stock is large, and plain or fashionable people can be well suited. Our customers should be careful to get in the right place as there is no other establishment in the city in our line of business strictly "one price."

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HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
For sale by all Druggists.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
No. 53 South THIRD Street,
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Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

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LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
OFFICE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.

SLOAT SEWING MACHINES, Repaired and Improved. [5 8 tuth3m4p

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Miss Rushton was announced to appear last evening as "Rosalind," another part in which she assumes male attire, but at the last moment Mr. Marlowe came forward and informed the audience of Miss Rushton's sudden and serious indisposition, which would prevent her appearing. The audience received this information with great resignation. The announcement which followed, that Mrs. John Drew would play "Rosalind," and also appear on every other night of the week, met with an enthusiastic reception. Mrs. Drew played "Rosalind" with that artistic perfection that distinguishes her, and which contrasts so greatly with the attempts of inefficient pretenders to tread in her footsteps. This evening Mrs. Drew will appear as "Lady Teazle" and on Friday in *Giralda* and *The Day After the Wedding*. Mrs. Drew's versatility enables her to take up all parts of the written and acting drama

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The Webb Sisters will appear this evening in a piece entitled *Noemie; or, the Foster Sister*, a piece probably taken from the French, which seems to be new to our days; but then new titles are now so often given to old pieces, that it is as difficult to recognize old friends as it was to recognize Napoleon's old soldiers under their ducal and princely names. The Misses Webb, however, have been attractive in everything.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Booth appears this evening in his great part of the "King" Jester," Accustomed to his "Hamlet," the imperfect sensation of the fool's revenge is not only most wonderful, but most admirable. The comedy of *Faint Heart*, in which Mr. Taylor is so excellent, will also be given.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—This theatre is being gradually patronized by the best class of our citizens Great preparations have been made for their comfort, and the amusements are of the very best, varied from ballet to comedy, with Harry Pearson. It will be one of the attractions of Philadelphia during the summer.

BRILLIANT CONCERT.—Two of the last and perhaps finest musical entertainments of this season will be given on to-morrow evening and Saturday afternoon at the Academy of Music. Madame Gazzaniga, who has always been a special favorite with Philadelphians, assisted by Signor Limberti, Signo Ardavani, and Mr. Mollenhauer, the exquisite violoncellist, will certainly attract a crowd, if it is in the power of a splendid bill to secure attendance Madame Gazzaniga performs some of her best pieces, especially her rendition of "Ah! mon fils,' by Meyerbeer. Signor Limberti sings a romanza of Verdi's, which is exquisitely beautiful. Lovers of music should be in attendance, as the heats of summer are approaching, and there will be but little future opportunity for this style of amusement. We can promise that all present will be satisfied with the performers, for it is seldom that so many fine artists are found in conjunction.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER

ACQUITTED.—Another of the boys whom John Beck implicated in the burning of Mr. Hatch's barn on the 15th of May, 1865, has been acquitted by the jury. John Beck was convicted of the crime of setting that barn on fire at the last term of the Camden county Courts, but his sentence was suspended, in order to give him that status which would enable him to implicate others in these acts of incendiarism. In consequence of this he implicated three others, two of whom have already been acquitted, and it is probable that a new trial will be granted to one who was found guilty at a previous trial. These acts of incendiarism have created intense excitement in the public, so much so, in fact, as to often elicit the ungenerous remark that the boys charged ought to be convicted whether they were guilty or not These remarks were highly imprudent and injudicious, but intelligent and noble-minded jurymen did not allow them to bias their judgment nor sense of justice in the rendition of their verdicts.

CHILDREN'S HOME.—The influence and good which the Camden Home for Friendless Children is exerting is of the most salutary and philanthropic character. A large number of children, destitute of parents or guardians, have been taken to this institution, where their wants have been carefully attended to, and from which they have been sent to good and comfortable homes. Most of these little homeless wanderers were those belonging to brave soldiers who lost their lives in defense of our national flag, and whose mothers have either passed away, or are too destitute to give them that tender care their future good may require. The managers are making every preparation within the scope of their abilities to increase the usefulness of this "Children's Home."

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Board of Education are using all the means within their control to advance the usefulness of the public schools of Camden. They design at an early day to commence the erection of a new and commodious building, for the purpose of concentrating all the classes and departments of the schools in Middle Ward into one. This enterprise has been under consideration for some time past, and it is most likely that it will soon be consummated It is also designed to introduce instrumental music into the public schools. This would be of great advantage to the pupils.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—The ladies connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Hammonton are now engaged in holding a strawberry festival, which is very largely attended, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated towards the building for themselves a very handsome and convenient church edifice at that place. The cultivation of strawberries by the people of Hammonton has been for several years past the principal feature in the agricultural development of that city, and it has been carried to a profitable and vast extent.

THE LATE SAD CASUALTY.—The melancholy casuality which occurred on Monday night, by which Mr Nicholas Landwehr lost his life, in attempting to get over the chain before the boat was fairly up to the wharf, will serve as a great warning in the future.

A LONG TERM.—The present is the longest term of the Court ever held in Camden county, it being now in the sixth week, and there is business enough, if tried, to last three or four weeks longer, but it is most likely an adjournment will take place on Saturday.

TO BE COMPLETED.—The new Presbyterian Church on Fourth street, under the pastoral care of Rev Mr Baker, is fast approaching completion, and will be finished by fall. It will hold about six hundred persons.

FATAL RESULT.—A man named Watson, residing at White Horse, died a few days since from the effects of having his finger amputated.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

FENIANS ON THE RAMPAGE.—Yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, some fifteen or twenty Fenians got on a Reading Railroad train at Phœnixville, and behaved in an outrageous manner. They refused to pay their fare, assaulted and threatened the life of the conductor, Mr A. Wolfinger, and abused the passengers generally. They were decorated with badges of the Brotherhood, and remarked that they were on their way to the "seat of war." In consequence of their disorderly conduct, the train was delayed some time, and did not arrive in the city until twenty minutes past nine o'clock last evening. When at Norristown, the conductor telegraphed to the Superintendent of the Road in the city about the behavior of the Fenians, and that officer at once notified the Lieutenant of Police of the Eighth District, who sent a squad of men under Sergeant Lacey to the depot, to take the men in custody on their arrival. As soon as the train came in eight officers stationed themselves at different points in the depot; but the Fenians suspecting something, about one-half of them escaped. The policemen closed in upon eight of them, who gave the names of John H. McCully, Charles H. O'Neal, Dennis O'Flaherty, Peter Kelly, James Rodgers, D. Peter O'Donnell, John Kinney and Joseph Dobson The prisoners had a hearing before Alderman Boswell, and were committed to answer. No deadly weapons were found upon their persons. One of the party drew a revolver on the conductor when near Norristown, and it is supposed that the party carrying the instruments of death escaped.

FOUND DEAD.—This morning, about 5 o'clock, a white man named Samuel Nickols was found dead in the grove attached to the Hestonville Park. Deceased was 55 years of age, and is supposed to have died from exposure He had about ninety dollars in his pocket. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest upon the body.

LARCENY OF MONEY.—Lelia Manning had a hearing before Alderman Pottinger this morning, charged with the larceny of ninety dollars. She was employed in a family at Fourth and German streets as a domestic, and it is alleged she appropriated the money to her own use. The accused was committed to answer.

SAFE ARRIVAL.—The steamship *Pioneer*, of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, arrived in Savannah on Tuesday, June 5. Passengers and crew all well.

TO OPERATIVE ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS.—The new lubricative packing for stuffing the boxes of steam engines has just been recommended by the chief engineers of many of our most noted railroad companies, as being far superior to any article now made for the purpose. It has been thoroughly tested, and for either locomotive or stationary engines is the best in the world. It is prepared and sold by the Lubricative Packing Company, at their warerooms, No. 723 Chesnut street, at the reasonable rate of 75 cents per pound. Those who do not use this packing should try it at once. Its advantages are many, and its economy is universally acknowledged. From the many testimonials we have seen, we feel perfectly safe in recommending it as the *ne plus ultra* lubricative packing.

SERVICES OF COLORED MEN OFFERED TO THE FENIANS.—A deputation of colored men of this city waited on the Executive Committee of the Fenian Brotherhood this morning, and offered the services of one hundred men to march immediately to the Canadian border. All are well-drilled men, and served in the late war. Not knowing the disposition of the Commander-in-chief of the F. B., an answer was deferred until Saturday.

STEALING CIGARS.—Two colored women, named Mary Bettencourt and Elizabeth Nixon, have been held in $800 bail each, to answer the charge of the larceny of cigars. It seems that they were employed as cooks at the stand in the Baltimore depot, and for some time past the proprietor has missed a large number of cigars They were detected last evening in carrying them away, and on a search being made some 1100 cigars were recovered.

INTERFERING WITH THE DOG-CATCHERS.—John Jameson and Harry Harkaway have been arrested on the charge of interfering with the dog-catchers. One was taken into custody at Thirteenth and Race streets, and the other at Twenty-fourth and Walnut streets. The prisoners were held to bail to keep the peace.

THE VOTE ON THE PRIZE BAT AND BALL.—The vote on the prize bat and ball at the Fair, corner of Nineteenth and Green streets, last evening, stood as follows:—Commonwealth, 54; Athletic, Sr., 74; Active, 7; Neptune, 6; Pastime, 13; Hamilton, Jr., 2; Central, 8; Osceola, 8; Minerva, Sr., 14.

THE NEWEST IDEA.—

In Poughkeepsie there dwells a smart youth
Who resolved to the public view
Some fashion to show, that in truth,
Should be owned as entirely new.
After studying much, he embraced
A plan that would not cost a dollar;
For two revenue stamps he placed
On either side his shirt collar.
But styles as new, and far more nice,
The Tower affords, at a small price.

WE HAVE—

All-wool Fancy Cassimere Pants, as low as		$4 00
" " " *Vests*	"	2 50
" *Black* " *Pants*	"	5 00
" " *Cloth Vests*	"	4 00
" *Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match*		14 00
" *Black Suits*		20 00

Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, at prices reduced in proportion—Men's, Youths', and Boys'. THOUSANDS HAVE FOUND WITHIN THE PAST FEW WEEKS THAT WE ARE ACTUALLY SELLING GOOD, SERVICEABLE GOODS AT THE PRICES NAMED.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

"HYGIENIC WINE"—
This STOMACHIC BITTER has no equal in promoting appetite and invigorating digestion.
"HYGIENIC WINE"
will answer most admirably as a SOVEREIGN REMEDY in all cases of
"DYSPEPSIA,"
and in those states of *debility* which are apt to attend convalescence, especially when the alimentary canal is in an enfeebled condition, this
"AROMATIC TONIC"
will be found most effectual in a permanent cure of sourness of the stomach, and a disposition to the accumulation of flatus in the bowels.
"HYGIENIC WINE"
is the best remedy that can be employed in the convalescence from protracted fever, and sinking of the vital powers. Physicians prescribe it as their main dependence in all low febrile affections, for while it increases the fulness, it lessens the frequency of the pulse, it soothes the nerves, and produces a tendency to sleep, giving renewed vigor to the whole system.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.
Also for sale by DYOTT & CO., and all Druggists.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.—There have been few articles discovered which have contributed so much to the relief of the suffering as the celebrated Mexican Mustang Linament. For the speedy and effectual cure of sprains, sores scratches, or galls of horses, burns, bruises, or rheumatism, there is nothing comparable to it in the entire range of *materia medica*. The genuine article has the private United States stamp of Demas, Barnes & Co. over the top. For sale everywhere.

CON. FOR THE HOT WEATHER.—Why is a pincushion like all the Clothing sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one-price, under the Continental? Because you cannot see all of its good *points* at the first glance!
Moral.—Clothing widely different in quality may look alike, but the WEAR will determine the quality of the material and workmanship; and for Clothing that excels in these particulars buy of STOKES, under the Continental.

NEEDLES 'C. C. T.—"Compound Camphor Troches." Potent pocket remedy, subdues cramp, controls diarrhœa, choleraic evidences, etc. Only maker, C. H. Needles, Twelfth and Race, Philadelphia, fifty cents per box

DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT FOR BEDBUGS.—Kills upon touch, curls them up as fire does a leaf, and remains of permanent effect. Try it, and sleep in peace. Sold by all live druggists.

FEMALE TRUSSES, Braces, Supporters, Elastic Belts, and Stockings, light and elegant in finish, adjusted by a lady, at Needles', Twelfth street, first door below Race.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. No. 730 Chesnut street.

"lubricative packing" for steam engines.—for terms see 728 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york.'

GRANDMOTHER'S GINGERBREAD.—Excellent. Buy it of G. Byron Morse, No. 904 Arch street.

7-30s, 5-20s, 1881s, 10-40s, Compound Interest Notes, and Gold and Silver bought and sold by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

CASEY—THORNTON.—In New York city, June 5th instant, Brevet Major JAMES S. CASEY, 5th United States Infantry, to ADELIA, daughter of the late Brevet Brigadier-General W. A. Thornton, U. S. A

DUNN—LONGBINE.—On the 19th of March, 1866 by the Rev Joseph E. Smith Mr. ALEXANDER DUNN to Miss JOSEPHINE E. LONGBINE, all of this city.

MULLANY—HART.—On Tuesday, June 5, by the Rev. William P Breed, Commander J R MADISON MULLANY, U S. Navy, and JENNIE M., youngest daughter of the late James M. Hart, of this city.

NEWCOMB—CLARK.—On the 4th instant, by the Rev. Francis Church, Mr JOHN NEWCOMB to Miss EUGENIA CLARK, both of this city.

DIED.

MAISON.—On the 4th instant, GOODWIN MAISON aged 35 years

The relatives and friends of the family, also Franklin Lodge, No. 5 I O of O. F., Ashland Encampment, No. 45, I. O. of O. F., also Industry Lodge, No. 131, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this evening, June 7, at 6 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 1414 Fawn street. To proceed to Woodbury, N. J., on Friday morning, from South street wharf, at 8 o'clock.

McFOYLE.—On the 6th inst., JAMES McFOYLE, aged 34 years

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of St. John's Benefical Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1935 Jones street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

STUDDIFORD.—On Tuesday, the 5th instant, Rev. P. O STUDDIFORD D. D., of Lambertville.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 8th instant, at 1 o'clock.

FOR A BRIDAL OR BIRTHDAY GIFT WE have Ivory Table Cutlery in neat Morocco cases; also plated Nut Picks in cases A general assortment of Pocket Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

IRON BRACKETS FOR SHELVES OR MANTELS, and tapey Iron Clocks and Book Shelves, for sale at the Hardware store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

TWO BUSHELS OF CHERRIES MAY HAVE the stones removed in an hour by the use of the Patent Cherry Stoning Machines. This should make it profitable to dry your cherries.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

GENUINE MACKINAW SUNDOWNS
FOR LADIES,
IN GREAT VARIETY, TO BE HAD OF
THEO. H. McCALLA,
At his Old Established Hat and Cap Emporium,
5 14 1m No. 801 CHESNUT Street.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
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JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merits. To be had, wholesale and retail, of
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 420 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 31§

AUCTION SALES.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
5 18§ No. 240 MARKET Street.
SPECIAL POSITIVE SALE OF 200 CASES STRAW GOODS—BY CATALOGUE.
On Friday,
June 8, commencing at 11 o'clock, comprising a full assortment of new and fashionable styles for ladies', misses', and children's wear 1t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21§
CARD.—We are prepared from now until July 1, to make special sales of any description of merchandise, and will use our best endeavors to give satisfaction. For terms, etc., apply at the Office. 6 2 2t

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT St.,
OFFER
TRIMMED BONNETS,
AND
LADIES' AND MISSES' TRIMMED HATS,
AT COST.
EVERY STYLE OF
BONNET AND HAT,
AT MODERATE PRICES.
BONNET FRAMES,
RIBBONS,
SILKS,
CRAPES,
FLOWERS, ETC. ETC
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.
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FREEMAN & CO.,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts.
JUST RECEIVED,
Five Hundred Fancy Bonnets.
FANCHON BONNETS AT $1 00.
GLASCIA BONNETS AT $1 25.
DERBY HATS, $1 25 to $2 00.
YACHT HATS, $1 25 to $2 25.
SUNDOWNS, $1 00 to $1 75. 6 7 6t*

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. (3 15 4m

NO. 103 N. EIGHTH STREET.
Just received, a large and splendid assortment of the most fashionable
BUTTONS, FANCY TRIMMINGS,
For Coats and Dresses, at greatly reduced prices.
Ladies, call at our store and convince yourself of the fact.
SMALL PROFIT AND QUICK SALES.
WM. LONNERSTADTER,
No. 103 North EIGHTH St.,
Second door above Arch, next to the corner
5 29 tuths 17t

LADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUES, ETC.
MADE AND TRIMMED
IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE,
FROM THE BEST GOODS,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
5 11 2m IVENS & CO.,
No. 23 South NINTH Street.

BIOKRENE,
OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED
This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.
The feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the BIOKRENE to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth
No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.
BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.
BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.
TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.
It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.
One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors, No 28 DEY Street, New York.
Sold by
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No 23 North SIXTH Street.
DYOTT & CO.
4 19 thstu6mrp No. 232 N. SECOND St.

INDIA RUBBER PAINT.

A TIMELY INVENTION

PATENT

INDIA RUBBER PAINT.

THE BEST HOUSE PAINT EVER MADE.

MANUFACTURED BY

The American Gum Paint Co.

FACTORY,
S. E. CORNER TWENTIETH AND FILBERT STS.
OFFICE,
No. 44 S. THIRD Street.

PAINTS OF EVERY COLOR GROUND IN PURE LINSEED OIL AND INDIA RUBBER,
ALSO,
PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC.

After a trial of several months, by prominent Painters, Ship Builders, Railroad Companies, and Manufacturers, the RUBBER PAINT has proven

A Grand Success.

The Rubber is first dissolved, and then ground with the Paint, giving to it the well-known qualities of the Rubber, viz:—Great durability, elasticity, and resisting power to dampness, acids, and the various deleterious influences of the atmosphere.

Experience has clearly proven the Rubber Paint

Superior to all Others.

It will last longer, and is less liable to crack or curl than other paints. In appearance and working it is the same as other makes, but in quality it will

Defy Competition.

These desirable results have been secured without any increase of price. If you regard your interest try the

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IT WILL CURE DAMP WALLS.
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THE MOST DURABLE ROOF PAINT.
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SUPERIOR FOR RAILROAD PURPOSES.
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IT COSTS NO MORE THAN OTHER PAINTS.
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IT COSTS NO MORE THAN OTHER PAINTS.
IT COSTS NO MORE THAN OTHER PAINTS.

AMERICAN GUM PAINT CO.
WORKS,
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S. E. CORNER TWENTIETH AND FILBERT STS.

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.

CITY SOLICITOR'S OFFICE,
No. 212 S. FIFTH STREET.
PROPERTY OWNERS WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE of the following list of claims filed against the properties hereinafter described, upon which writs of scire facias will be issued within three months from this date, if not paid at this office
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
April 30, 1866. City Solicitor.

FROM DOCKET 14.

Page 1. City vs. Michael Lafferty. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 17. Claim for water pipe, $37 81. Lot and building on southeast side of Thompson street, 31 feet northeast of Otis street, 77 feet front, 10 feet depth. 18th Ward

Page 3. City vs. John Smith. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 19. Claim for water pipe, $22 80. Lot southeast side of Thompson street, 108 feet southwest from Norris street, 34 feet front on Thompson street, depth 50 feet 18th Ward.

Page 4. City vs. M. Carey Lea. C. P., December Term, 1865. No 20 Claim for water pipe, $34 95. Lot southeast corner of Twentieth and Oxford streets, eastward, south side of Oxford street 69 feet 10¾ inches, thence southwest 91 feet west to a point in east line of Twentieth street, thence north along east line of Twentieth street 59 feet to the place of beginning. 20th Ward.

Page 5. City vs. M. Carey Lea. D. C., December Term, 1865 No. 7. Claim for water pipe $111 28. Lot north side of Oxford street, and east side of Twentieth street, 198 feet front 130 feet in depth, along east side of Twentieth street. 20th Ward.

Page 6. City vs. John Lewis Burns. C. P., December Term, 1865. No 21. Claim for water pipe, $27. Lot on west side of Townsend street 32 feet southeast from Sepviva street, 36 feet front on Townsend street, 80 feet depth southwest. 19th Ward.

Page 7. City vs. M. Carey Lea. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 8. Claim for water pipe, $248 44. Lot north side Oxford street and east side Twenty-first street; front on Oxford street 381 feet, depth north along east side Twenty-first street 130 feet to Turner street. 24th Ward.

Page 8. City vs. William H. Black. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 22. Claim for water pipe $28 90. Lot and brick dwelling southwest side Townsend street, 104 feet southeast from Sepviva street, front on Townsend street 36 feet, depth southwest 80 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 9. City vs. Ludwig Wallschmidt. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 23. Claim for water pipe, $30 4 Lot north side Norris street, and west side Thompson street, front on Norris street 40 feet, depth north along west side Thompson street 113 feet. 19th Ward

Page 10. City vs. Freeman Scott. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 24. Claim for water pipe, $22 11. Lot northeast corner Norris and Philips streets, thence along Philips street 12 feet, thence east parallel with Wager street, 32 feet, thence south, parallel with Philip street, 24 feet to Norris street, thence west along the north side Norris street 29 feet, to the place of beginning. 19th Ward.

Page 11. City vs. William H. Wilie. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 25. Claim for water pipe, $24. Lot southeast corner of Townsend and Sepviva streets, front on Townsend street, 22 feet, depth southwest, along southeast side of Sepviva street, 91 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 12. City vs. Samuel A. Miller. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 26. Claim for water pipe, $46 25. Lot and frame stabling northeast side of Townsend street, 54 feet northwest from Memphis street front on Townsend street, 61 feet 8 inches, depth northeast, 61 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 13. City vs. James L. Houston. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 27 Claim for water pipe, $27. Lot on northwest corner of Townsend and Tulip streets front on Townsend street, 54 feet depth along Tulip street, 75 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 14. City vs. Joseph Waterman. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 28. Claim for water pipe, $13 50. Lot on northeast side of Townsend street, 54 feet northwest from Tulip street, front on Townsend street 18 feet, depth northeast 151 feet to Dauphin street. 19th Ward.

Page 15. City vs. Mr. Fry. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 29. Claim for water pipe, $13 50. Lot southwest side of Townsend street, 118 feet southeast from Memphis street, front on Townsend street 18 feet, depth southwest, 161 feet to Otis street. 19th Ward.

Page 17. City vs. W. Black (agent). C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 31. Claim for water pipe, $13 50. Lot southwest side of Townsend street, 64 feet southeast from Memphis street, front on Townsend street 18 feet, depth southwest 67 feet. 19th Ward

Page 18. City vs. H. Whitesides. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 32. Claim for water pipe, $13 00 Lot southwest side of Townsend street, 50 feet northwest from Memphis street front on Townsend street 20 feet, depth southwest parallel to Memphis street 161 feet to Otis street 19th Ward.

Page 19. City vs. Isaac Barton. C. P., December Term 1865. No. 33. Claim for water pipe, $25 00. Lot southwest side of Townsend street, southeast side of Tulip street, front on Townsend street 50 feet, depth on Tulip street 161 feet to Otis street 19th Ward.

Page 20. City vs. George Richardson. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 9. Claim for removing nuisance, $28 60. Lot west side of Twentieth street, north side Alter street, 50 feet front on Twentieth street 67 feet depth west parallel to Alter street to a 3 feet wide alley. 26th Ward.

Page 21. City vs. Myers. D. C., December Term 1865. No. 10 Claim for removing nuisance, $37 00. Lot and three story brick house, south side of Catharine street, beginning 148 feet east of Broad street 16 feet front, 75 feet depth parallel to Broad street to the south side of a brick privy. 3d Ward.

Page 24 City vs. Snider D. C., December Term 1865. No. 11. Claim for removing nuisance $11 10 Lot north side (No 635) Jefferson street, 61 feet west from west side of Marshall street, 16 feet front on Jefferson street, 65 feet in depth north at right angles to Jefferson street on its east line, 66 feet on the west line, including an alley. 20th Ward.

Page 23 City vs. Price. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 12. Claim for removing nuisance, $48 05. Lot (No. 308) south side of Lombard street, beginning 64 feet west of west side of Third street, front east and west 16 feet, extending south on the east line 75 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, thence west 3 feet, thence north 4 feet thence west 12 feet, thence north 70 feet to the south line of Lombard street. 5th Ward

Page 24 City vs. Price. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 13. Claim for removing nuisance, $12 50. Lot the same as on page 23.

Page 25. City vs. Stewart. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 14. Claim for removing nuisance, $42 43. Lot (No. 106 west side Eleventh street, beginning 64 feet north of north side Sansom; front 16 feet on Eleventh street was on south line 56 feet, to a 3 feet wide alley, thence north 6 feet east 4 feet, thence north 6 feet, thence east 22 feet, thence north 3 feet, thence east 30 feet to west line Eleventh street. 8th Ward.

Page 26. City vs. C. A. Snyder. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 15. Claim for water pipes, etc, $105 00. Lot east side Eighteenth street, north side of Oxford street, front on Eighteenth street 140 feet, depth east along north side Oxford street, 177 feet to a 40 feet wide street 20th Ward.

Page 27. City vs. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Land and Building Association. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 16. Claim for water pipe, $148 50. Lot west side Eighteenth street, 96 feet south from south side Columbia avenue, front on Eighteenth street 108 feet, depth west at right angles to Eighteenth street 170 feet to a 40 feet wide street. 20th Ward.

Page 28. City vs. same. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 17. Claim for water pipe, $164 44. Lot west side Eighteenth street, 112 feet north from north side Master street, front on Eighteenth street 219 feet, depth west at right angles to Eighteenth street, on south line thereof, 253 feet, and on the north line thereof 71 feet 4½ inches to middle of Timber lane. 20th Ward

Page 29. City vs same. C. P., December Term, 1865 No 34. Claim for water pipe, $45 00. Lot beginning Eighteenth street at 391 feet north from north side of Master street west at right angles to Eighteenth street, 71 feet to Timber lane, thence northeast along middle of Timber lane, 93 feet to west side of Eighteenth street, thence south along west side of Eighteenth street, 60 feet to the place of beginning. 20th Ward.

Page 30. City vs. Archer. D. C., December Term 1865. No. 18. Claim for removing nuisance, $51 27. Lot east side of Alder street (No. 931) 288 feet north from north side of Poplar street, 18 feet front on Alder street, 21 feet deep of that width east at right angles to Alder street. 20th Ward.

Page 31. City vs. Myers. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 19. Claim for removing nuisance, $28 00. Lot west side Hutchinson street, (Nos 908 and 910), 71 feet north from the north side of Poplar street, 32 feet front on Hutchinson street, 64 feet depth of that width west at right angles to a 3 feet wide alley. 20th Ward.

Page 32 City vs Lee, D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 20. Claim for removing nuisance, $22 93. Lot south side of Thompson street, (No. 1530), 247 feet from west side of Fifteenth street 16 feet in front on Thompson street, depth 60 feet south of that width, at right angles to Thompson street, to a 6 feet wide alley. 26th Ward.

Page 33. City vs John Doe. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 21 Claim for removing nuisance, $20. Lot south side of South street (No 618) and two story frame house thereon. Beginning at 120 feet west of Sixth street, 17 feet front on South street, 44 feet in depth south. 4th Ward.

Page 34 City vs same. D. C., December Term 1865. No 22 Claim for removing nuisance $20 00. Lot south side South street (No 620) and two story brick house thereon, beginning 137 feet west of Sixth street 14 feet front on Sixth street, and 65 feet in depth south. 4th Ward.

Page 36 City vs. Michael Casiton. D. C. December Term, 1865 No 24 Claim for removing nuisance, $67 74. Lot east side of Spafford street south of Bedford (third house), with a brick tenement thereon beginning 26 feet south of Bedford street 13 feet front on Spafford street, and 16 feet in depth east. 4th Ward

Page 37. City vs. McGrath. D. C. December Term, 1865 No. 25. Claim for removing nuisance, $67 74. Lot west side of South Sixth street (No 620) with brick tenement thereon, beginning 51 feet south of Bedford street, 16 feet front, 58 feet in depth west, parallel to Bedford street. 4th Ward.

Page 38. City vs William Shotwell. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 26 Claim for removing nuisance, $27 10 Lot south side Ogden street (No. 1132) 93 feet east from east side Twelfth street 16 feet front on Ogden street by 78 feet depth south to Myrtle street. 14th Ward.

Page 40 City vs. Cooper. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 28. Claim for removing nuisance, $25 00 Three lots on south side Mott street (Nos. 1332, 1334, 1336), with three-story brick houses thereon beginning 256, 272 288 feet respectively each west of Thirteenth street; each lot 16 feet front, two easternmost lots 26 feet deep and west 28 feet deep. 2d Ward.

Page 41. City vs. Estate of Charles Colton, deceased, W. Loughlin, Agent. D. C., December Term 1865 No. 29. Claim for removing nuisance $41 72. Lot south side of Bedford street (No. 602) and building, beginning 24 feet west of Sixth street, 14 feet front, and 40 feet deep. 4th Ward.

Page 42. City vs Kirkpatrick. D. C., December Term 1865. No. 30 Claim for removing nuisance. $18 00 Lot north side Bedford street (No. 613) and two-story frame house beginning 106 feet west of Sixth street 21 feet front on Bedford street by 40 feet north deep. 4th Ward.

Page 43. City vs. Finegan D. C., December Term, 1865. No 31. Claim for removing nuisance $18 00. Lot west side (No. 914) South Ninth street, with three story brick house, beginning 32 feet north of Manlius street, 15 feet front on Ninth street by 92 feet west. 2d Ward.

Page 44 City vs. Durbower or James Devereaux. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 32. Claim for removing nuisance $20 41. Lot west side South Front street (No. 848) and brick house, 90 feet north of north side of Christian street, thence north along same 16 feet, thence east along north line 100 feet to Front street, thence south along same 20 feet to the place of beginning. 2d Ward.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, June 7.

The Adjournment of Congress.

Mr. Ancona, of Pennsylvania, made an ineffectual attempt in the House to-day to introduce a resolution for an adjournment on the 28th of June. It is understood that the Senate is likely to amend the resolution heretofore adopted by the House in regard to the adjournment, by fixing the date of the same on July 10.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 7.

Senate.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) presented the petition of Union officers engaged in the cultivation of cotton, against the proposed tax on cotton. Referred to the Finance Committee.

At 1 o'clock the Reconstruction resolution was taken up.

Mr. Davis (Ky.) took the floor in opposition.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Ancona (Pa.) asked the consent of the House to introduce a joint resolution authorizing the President of the

TWO MISSOURIANS SENTENCED AS MURDERERS IN COLORADO.

Stone Denies His Complicity in the Murders, but Confesses the Commission of Four Murders in the States—Foster Confesses His Guilt and Implicates Stone.

Confession of Henry Stone, taken at the United States Jail, in the city of Denver, county of Arapahoe and Territory of Colorado, on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1866.

To the People of Colorado:—I was born on the 30th day of January, 1843, in the town of Perryville, Perry county, Missouri, where my parents now reside; there were nine children, five boys and four girls, myself being the youngest but one. I left home at the age of sixteen—went to Illinois—left home on account of getting into a fight with my brother. I thought I had killed him. I took to gambling and horse-racing—got in a fuss with a man named Johnson over a game of cards. I followed him about a mile from town and killed him by shooting him with a revolver—this was in the fall of 1855. I took from this man's person seven hundred dollars in money after I had killed him. I then went to Sparta, Illinois, and remained in that place about two weeks. I got in a fuss with a man by the name of Bullinger, about a horse-race. I waylaid him on the road and killed him by shooting him—took from this man's person, after I had killed him, $300. I then went from there to Jackson, Cape Girardeau county, Missouri. I fell out with a man by the name of Andrew Smith, about a girl. Myself and Smith were out walking in the edge of the town; I stabbed him with a knife and killed him, getting only ten dollars in money. I then fled to St. Paul, Minnesota; staid there about two months, then went to St. Louis; joined the three months men in the army, in the year 1861; was mustered out; joined the 12th Missouri cavalry—it was afterwards consolidated with the 5th Missouri Cavalry—mustered out and joined the Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry; staid at Rolla, Missouri, about five months. At the time we were stationed there, I killed a man whose name I do not know, near to the town of Dillon. I killed him for his money. I was out walking and saw two men. I followed them awhile and commenced shooting at them, and they shot at me; I killed one, the other ran; I took from this man fifty-five dollars and a silver watch; I afterwards sold the watch; I killed this man about one year ago last December; we then received marching orders and went on to the Platte road; we were stationed at Camp Wardell; myself and Franklin Foster, on the 5th day of January, 1866, left Camp Wardell to hunt for antelope; when from five to eight miles above camp, on the cut-off road, we parted company; I went about due south, Foster going west or north of west; we were separated about two hours; I started back towards Foster; met him about a mile from some wagons, which I could see from the place that I met Foster; Foster said to me, "Let us desert from the army," I told him I wouldn't do it.

While I was away from Foster I heard nine or ten shots fired in the direction of the wagons. Foster was coming from the wagons when I came up to him. Foster had two revolvers on him at the time, one of which belonged to Thos. Rhodes, which Foster gave to him when we got to camp. On the next morning I was informed for the first time that two men had been murdered up the Platte river. This was the first that I knew of the murder. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Foster told me that we were accused of the murder. I told him that I did not believe it; he said I would find it out before night. On the first night that we came to Denver, Mr. Foster told me that he did kill the two men, but that he would never own it—that he might be killed, but he should not own up. I have often requested him to prove my innocence, but he always said that he would not, and said if I said a word about it that he would tell the Court that we were both present when the two men were killed. I was afraid to tell the truth, so kept denying any knowledge of the matter till this time. I did not know a word about the murder till told of it the next morning in camp. I never received one cent of the money, and do not know how much money Foster got. The two men that I allude to as being killed were Isaac H. Augustus and —— Sluman, for the murder of whom we were tried and convicted.

I was married the 26th day of July, 1862, in Perry county, Missouri; my wife is still living. I have one child about eighteen months old.

(Attest,) H. B. HASKELL.

I, Henry Stone, do solemly swear the above and foregoing to be a true statement, made by my own free will. HENRY STONE.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 16th day of May, A. D. 1866.

[L. S.] SAMUEL D. HUNTER,
Justice of the Peace, within and for the county of Arapahoe and Territory of Colorado.

Confession of Franklin Foster, taken at the United States Jail at Denver, Arapahoe county and Territory of Colorado, on the 16th day of May, 1866.

To the People of Colorado:—I was born in Stoddard county, Missouri, on the 25th day of February, 1846. My parents are both dead, they died about thirteen years ago. I was an honest boy until I came to Colorado—accounted so by everybody, both women and men. I enlisted in the army July, 1861, at Cape Girardeau, Mo., in the 12th Missouri Cavalry. I consider myself as good a soldier as ever took hold of the butt of a revolver. My regiment was consolidated with the 5th Missouri Cavalry, and I afterwards enlisted as a veteran in the 13th Missouri Cavalry. We came to Kansas (Fort Zarah), from there to Denver; from Denver to Camp Wardell. On the 5th day of January last, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, myself and Henry Stone started to Central City on horseback, we intended to desert—we struck out from camp, taking a southwest course. We bore into the Platte river road, struck the Platte at Biloo crack. We went up the road about one mile. Stone and I talked a few minutes to Augustus and Sluman, then we went up the road about a mile, then we turned back. I said to Mr. Stone, "I bet them men has got plenty of money." Mr. Stone said, "Let's go for them." I seconded the motion. We came on down to where they were encamped; we hitched our horses to their wagon (Augustus and Sluman's wagon). I asked Mr. Augustus if anything was broke; he said he had some horses broke loose the night before; he was hunting them that day. Henry Stone on my right, in front of Sluman. Stone drew his revolver, and was looking at Sluman, and revolving the cylinder in his hand. I knew what he aimed to do. I would have called the shots if I could. I drew my revolver. I don't know what delayed him in his shots that he could not shoot quicker, whether he was frightened or his revolver would not go off. I fired six shots while he was firing two. I shot Augustus, from the description the witness gave of the man. I am the man that killed Augustus. Mr. Stone shot Sluman. Sluman was on the ground before I shot at him. I then fired five shots at him; I hit him every time. Stone had hit Sluman before I fired at him. Either one of his shots would have killed him. Augustus was not hit with a slung shot, or the butt of a pistol, neither was Sluman. Augustus was not dead when I left him; he raised up once. Neither of them spoke after the shots were fired. We searched the bodies; I myself got one hundred dollars in greenbacks out of the shirt pocket of Augustus; whether Stone got anything, I don't know. When we two (Stone and myself) left Camp Wardwell, we started to Central City, proposing to make money as we could get it. We had a good horse apiece, saddle, and equipments. Henry Stone had one revolver; I had two. We had been drinking. After the murder I wanted to go to the States. I knew he would be suspected also. Next day I told Stone he would be arrested before the sun set. So we were. He said he did not believe we would. He said they could not do anything with us if they did arrest us. Stone was with me when we met Mr. Bouter, John Sterling, and Louis Summer, about two miles from the wagons. Stone was badly frightened; as for myself, I was not frightened a bit. I looked at my revolver once—the revolver that I had shot out; it was empty. Putting it back and taking the second thought (my intention was to kill all three), I thought I would not, but would leave the country. We talked a few minutes with the three men; then they went up and we went down the road, and stopped at camp until after we were arrested. When I left camp I had between forty and forty-five dollars. Stone told me that he had only seven dollars. When he was arrested he had thirteen dollars and some odd cents. Last night, the 15th day of May, I had a conversation with Stone in regard to the murder. Stone asked me if I was prepared to meet my God. I told him that I thought I was. I asked him was he. He said that he was not. Asked him didn't he think he could be before he was executed. He said he didn't know. Says he, Franklin, there is only one thing can save my life. I asked him what it was. He said for me to confess that I had done the murder alone, and that he was not about. Says I to Stone, I can't do it. I told him I would have to tell the truth when I came to die. Says I, Stone, I didn't think you would ask me any such questions. You know you are as deep in the mud as I am in the mire. He said he knowed he was. He said that none of the people in Denver believed he had any hand in it. He allowed if I confessed, it would clear him. I told him both being guilty of the murder, I was willing to die upon the grounds and he ought to, for we had killed innocent men.

Attest—H. B. HASKELL.

I, Franklin Foster, do solemnly swear the above and foregoing to be a true statement, made with my own free will, without any compulsion or fear. FRANKLIN FOSTER.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 16th day of May, 1866. SAMUEL HUNTER,

Justice of the Peace within and for the county of Arapahoe, and Territory of Colorado.

It was for the murder of Messrs. Augustus and Sluman that these wretches were tried and sentenced to be executed on the 24th ult. Sentence was doubtless carried out on that day.

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

Proclamation from the President Warning Citizens of the United States against Aiding the Fenians—General Meade Empowered to Use all Means at his Disposal to Suppress the Affair.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, It has become known to me that certain evil-disposed persons have, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, begun and set on foot, and have provided and prepared, and are still engaged in providing and preparing, means for a military expedition and enterprise, which expedition and enterprise is to be carried on from the territory and jurisdiction of the United States against the colonies, districts, and people of British North America; within the dominions of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with which said colonies, districts, and people and kingdom the people of the United States are at peace; and

Whereas, The proceedings aforesaid constitute a high misdemeanor, forbidden by the laws of the United States as well as by the law of nations;

Now, therefore, for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of the unlawful expedition and enterprise aforesaid from the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, and to maintain the public peace as well as the national honor, and enforce obedience and respect to the laws of the United States, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do admonish and warn all good citizens of the United States against taking part or in any way urging, aiding, countenancing, or abetting said unlawful proceedings; and I do exhort all judges, magistrates, marshals, and officers in the service of the United States to employ all their lawful authority and power to prevent and defeat the aforesaid unlawful proceedings, and to arrest and bring to justice all persons who may be engaged therein; and pursuant to the act of Congress, in such case made and provided, I do furthermore authorize and empower Major-General Geo. G. Meade, Commander of the Military Division of the Atlantic, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States, and the militia thereof, to arrest and prevent the setting on foot and carrying on the expedition and enterprise aforesaid.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 6th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1866, and of the independence of the United States the ninetieth. ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

The Fenian War—Humors of the Day.

We find the following despatches in the Sandusky *Register*. They are about as probable and coherent as the mass of Fenian despatches which have appeared in the papers during the last few days:—

"FIRE'S PEAK, June 3.—Five Fenians left here by overland stage this morning. They were extremely reticent, and only said they were going to California. They probably were, as they went west. "DIGGER."

"TIFFIN, June 3.—A Fenian left here to-day. He was armed with a canteen, and marched by platoons when he went out of town. ——."

"MONROEVILLE, June 3.—No Fenians have been seen in this vicinity. They are extremely quiet, and no disturbance is anticipated. Should they leave before morning I will telegraph you. A. W. G."

"CLEVELAND, June 3.—The entire Fenian navy left here to-day. It capsized when a short distance out, and a gushing anxiety prevails regarding the fate of the mariners. The docks are lined with washerwomen, crying and wringing their clothes. "——."

"BUFFALO, June 3.—It is believed by prominent Fenian Centres that a decisive battle will or will not take place at Fort Erie to-morrow or at some other time. This is the only reliable intelligence we can sift from the conflicting rumors. "OPERATOR."

"NEW YORK, June 3.—The Sandusky Fenians are ordered to report at Fort Erie at once, with thirty days' rations, yawl boats and saddles. They will be organized as mounted marines. "HEAD CENTRE."

"NIAGARA FALLS, June 4, 2 A. M.—A sanguinary battle was fought here last night. It is not yet fully ascertained which is victorious, as the two armies were on opposite sides of Niagara river during the engagement. Owing to the spray which rises from the cataract it is expected that most of our losses will be found among the mist. Particulars will be sent by canal boats as fast as received. "SWEENEY."

"TORONTO, June 3.—Our city is overwhelmed with sorrow. One more noble spirit has been sacrificed. He was a saloon keeper on Victoria street, name unknown, and only enlisted last week. The principal buildings are hung with black.

"MONTREAL, June 3.—The city is in gloom. Another Canadian has fallen in defense of his country. Business is suspended, and more than three-fourths of our people have crossed over into New York. Boo! Who's afraid? "GOVERNOR GENERAL."

"JOHNSON'S ISLAND, June 3.—The commanding officer here has received orders to fit up barracks for twenty-seven hundred Canadian prisoners, as General Grant has leased this post to the Fenians for nine years or during the war. The utmost enthusiasm prevails. SERGEANT."

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We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

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No. 225 North THIRD Street.

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PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1866

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 4 3

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UPHOLSTERED GOODS.

Parlor Suits in Plush, Reps Hair Cloth etc.

Sitting-Room, Dining-Room, and Chamber Suits in Walnut, Mahogany, Oak, Chesnut, etc., together with a rained imitations of the above woods, which come very low.

Should you desire anything in our line, it will be to your advantage to call and examine our stock, which is as large and varied as can be found anywhere, and PRICES THE LOWEST.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,

5 2§ No. 40 South SECOND Street

FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST, Cheapest and Best Stock of Furniture in the world is to be found at

GOULD & CO.'S

UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,

CORNER OF NINTH AND MARKET STREETS, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street.

Parlor Suits, in Hair, Brocade, Plush, Damask, or Rep.

Dining-room, Chamber, Library, Kitchen, and Office Furniture, at individually low prices, and the newest styles and patterns.

Public Building, School, College, and Shop Furniture in endless variety.

All kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers at exceedingly low prices at either of their immense establishments. If you want to save money and get well served go to GOULD & CO. before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street. 2 10 5p

COURTNEY & WILLITS,

Nos. 14 and 16 S. Seventh St., Philada.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FURNITURE

AND THE ONLY DURABLE IN THE CITY.

Also, Dining-Room Furniture,

AND BEDDING, constantly on hand. 4 23 mwf2m

SPRING.

BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

HOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AND MATERIALS FOR THE SAME.

BEST QUALITY AND STYLE OF SPRING

MATTRESSES.

J. S. FULLER,

4 14smth3m No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street.

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!

INCORPORATED 1864.

THOMAS E. CAHILL, President
JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.
HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.

COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY

Dealers in and Shippers of Ice and Coal.

We are now prepared to furnish BEST QUALITY Ice in large or small quantities, to hotels, steamboats, ice cream saloons, families, offices, etc., and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Ice served DAILY in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, and Germantown. Your custom and influence is respectfully solicited. You can rely on being served with a PURE article and PROMPTLY.

Send your order to

OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET.

DEPOTS.

S. W. corner TWELFTH and WILLOW Streets.
North Pennsylvania Railroad and MASTER Street.
LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets.
PINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill. 4 7 2m4p

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,

REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO

Broad Street, Above Race, East Side

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.

HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, feeling exceedingly thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to

MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,

Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will unhesitatingly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.

7 2§m A. BROWN.

KEEP COOL!! KEEP COOL!!

BY ORDERING YOUR ICE OF

CHARLES S. CARPENTER & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

ICE DEALERS,

No. 717 WILLOW, Above Franklin St.

Families supplied satisfactorily and at reduced rates.

Dealers and large consumers furnished on reasonable terms.

CHARLES S CARPENTER
JOHN GLEDENING,
JOSEPH M. TRUMAN, Jr.,
5 22 1m Proprietors.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily 60 cents per week; 12 lbs daily 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs. daily, $1 05 per week. Depot No 241 QUEEN Street, below Third. THOMAS J. LYONS,
6 1 JOHN S. MYERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

(For many years connected with MITCHELL'S SALOONS, No 528 CHESNUT Street), would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened an

Ice Cream and Refreshment Saloon,

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

AT No. 1121 CHESNUT STREET,

(GIRARD ROW),

Where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit the patronage of all who may favor him with their custom. JACOB H. BURDSALL.

PHILADELPHIA, May, 1866. 5 12 1m

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, SUMMERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. June 4 1866

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets Philadelphia at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION

At 7:20 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Stations.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6 00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8 55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1:40 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9:20 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11 30 A. M and Downingtown at 12:30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4 25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:10 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6 35 A. M. and 12:30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11 53 A. M. and 1:40 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:05 A. M., and 9:15 P. M., passing Reading at 4 40 and 10 52 A. M., and 11 30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M and 2 45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 3:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7 15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1 40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1 50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3 20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada. The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $62 50 each, for families and firms

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 30 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Fort Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3 15 P. M. 8 15

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),

Commencing THURSDAY, May 31, 1866.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

8 A. M. Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.

9 A. M. Mail for Cape May, stopping at Woodbury, Glassboro', Vineland, and Millville, and all stations between Millville. Due 12:35 M.

3 P. M. Accommodation, for Cape May, stopping at Woodbury and Glassboro, and all stations below Glassboro. Due 8:45 P. M.

3:30 P. M. Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.

6 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.

RETURNING TRAINS

Leave Cape May 6:30 and 11 A. M.

" Bridgeton 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

" Salem 6:45 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below WALNUT Street, from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M. That received at or before 9 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

5 31 J. VAN RENSSALAER, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7 30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, Hazleton Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 2 30 P. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Easton etc reaching Easton at 6:45 P. M.

At 5 15 P. M. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 2:30 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA,

Leave Bethlehem at 6 25 A. M. and 12 05 Noon, and 6 15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6 40 A. M., 9 15 and 5 30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6:00 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10:30 A. M., and 2 15 P. M.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:30 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket office, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTIONS.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9:30 P. M.

Leave Erie at 4:45 P. M., arrive at New York 4 10 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. F. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.

H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.

A. L. TYLER General Sup't, Williamsport.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:— FARE

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation $2 25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express 3 00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express 3 00

At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation 2 25

At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class 1 00

At 8 A. M. 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11:30, P. M. for Fish house, Palmyra, Riverton Progress, Delanco Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. does run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11 A. M., 4:30 6:45 P. M., and 2 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3 00. The 6:45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 3:30 4:30, 5, and 6:45 P. M. and 2 Midnight for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10 15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's Torrisdale Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10 15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 5 P. M. for Holmesburg and Intermediate stations.

At 7:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse Great Bend, Montrose Wilkesbarre Scranton Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville Flemington, etc. The 2:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY April 16 1866. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Express Train at 4 15 A. M. (Mondays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington stopping at Chester, Wilmington Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's Stemmer's Run

Way Mail Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Vilton, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run

Night Express at 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11 45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS. Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9, 11 15 A. M., 4 20 6 and 11 30 P. M. The 4 20 P. M. train connects with Delaware

Passages from "Punch."

"THINGS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN."

That the natural element of Anchovies is oil.

That a butcher's shop in Paris is sometimes called an Hotel de Veal.

The amount of Champagne drunk by hireling waiters at an evening party.

Where one's pocket-handkerchiefs go to,

What becomes of the stamps received as change, in lieu of coppers.

The ultimate destination of pins, needles, and elastic bands.

Of "Things not generally known," the best example would be 'The Lancers."

TOT HOMINES QUOT SENTENTIÆ.

Different people have different opinions;
Some like ringlets and some like *chignons*.

The Word "Knight."

Can any one tell me the origin of our term "knight?" The Latin equivalent simply meant horseman, and the German synonym is *ritter*, a rider or horseman. So also the French *chevalier*, and the corresponding word in Spanish, Italian, etc., showing that the term had one signification originally in all languages save our own, namely, a horseman, or possessor of a horse for military purposes. But our term "knight" is so totally different from all the other corresponding appellations that it suggests the idea of a difference of meaning in our own language (in its original application) to that which it had with other nations. Querist.—(The name of knight, as an honorary title in England, is Anglo-Saxon, *cnyht*, signifying puer, servus, or an attendant. Took derives it from *cnyhtt*; the past participle of *cnyht-an*, to knit, *nectere, aligere, attacher*, and thus signifying *un attache*, one attached connected with, bound to. Verstegan observes:—"This tytle of right worshipful dignity was heretofore by our ancestors written *cnibt*, and both in the high and low Germany by the name of *knight* (which a little they vary in the orthography) is understood a *servant*. It may seem strange," he adds, "how our name of knight being with us of such esteem of worship, should in the etymology thereof appear no more than it doth. To resolve which difficulty I can judge no other, having no proof or pregnant reason otherwise to induce me, but that the name of knight must have begun to be a name of honor among our ancestors, in such as were admitted for their merits to be *knights to the king*, that is, to be his own servants, or in some sort his officers or retayners, and to ride with him."—*On Decayed Intelligence*, chapter x. In our instance we will continue to use the meaning of the German *Knecht*, in the knight of a shire, who serves in Parliament for a particular county.—*Notes and Queries.*

MORE OF JENKINS.—In Petersburg! This storm-riddled town, this little battered hulk in a sea of wave-heaped intrenchments, where the guns of a great army have rained their deadliest, making the mornings perilous and the nights trail with fiery bombs—even here, where the last and longest struggle for empire was maintained, Winfield Scott, our master-soldier, was born.—*N. Y. World.*

Fine writing, Mr. *World*, but not a word of truth in it. Your master-soldier was born out in the woods, on Stony creek, within a mile of Dinwiddie Court House, fourteen or fifteen miles from Petersburg.

THE DEAD HERO.—The Southern journals are not very happy in their allusions to the demise of General Scott. The Richmond *Enquirer* remarks:—"The papers of the North are sounding his eulogies. To the citizens of his mother State it belong only to repeat the proverb, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*. Let him sleep in peace."

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM G. PERRY,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

HAS REMOVED FROM

S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND RACE,

TO

No. 728 ARCH STREET.

FINE STATIONERY, OF THE BEST Quality. W. G. PERRY, Stationer, No. 728 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

ARNOLD'S INK, FABER'S PENCILS, AND Gillott's Steel Pens, all genuine, sold by W. G PERRY, Stationer, No. 728 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

BLANK BOOKS IN LARGE VARIETY, of my own manufacture. SELLING AT LOWEST CASH RATES. W. G. PERRY, No. 728 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

ENVELOPES, LETTER, CAP, AND BILL Paper, AT LOW CASH PRICES. W. G. PERRY, Stationer, No. 728 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

GOLD PENS, NATIONAL BANK PENS, Perry's fine Steel Pens, Etc. W. G. PERRY, Stationer, No. 728 ARCH street, Philadelphia.

5 25 fmw1m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REMOVAL.

C. BENKERT & SON

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES

Have removed from their Old Stand, No. 48 South FOURTH Street, to

No. 716 CHESTNUT STREET.

Having purchased the entire business of Mr. Leonard Benkert, thus bringing together an immense stock of goods, they will be in position to supply the wants of the community at prices somewhat below those heretofore charged.

Their increased facilities also enable them to make a style of BOOTS AND SHOES for Youths far superior to what is made elsewhere.

The best BOOTS AND SHOES for Ladies, also made to order. 4 20 fmw2m

STAMPING IN COLORS GRATIS.—A FINE assortment of English, French, and German PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

The latest London and Paris style of VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS.

A large stock of POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, WRITING-DESKS PORTFOLIOS and every description of Stationary at reasonabl prices.

MONOGRAMS ENGRAVED.

R. HOSKINS & CO., Stationers and Card Engravers, No. 913 ARCH Street.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S NEW STORE, No. 1103 CHESNUT street.—We respectfully call the attention of our friends and the public generally of our removal to our new and handsome Warerooms, GIRARD ROW, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street, where we have constantly on hand a large stock of our superior and highly finished Square and Grand Pianos.

Our instruments have been awarded the highest premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country, with numerous testimonials from the first-class artists in America and Europe.

They are now the leading Pianos and are sold to all parts of the world.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class Piano at greatly reduced rates should not fail to give us a call.

Pianos to rent. Tuning and moving promptly attended to. SCHOMACKER & CO., No 1103 CHESNUT Street

5 23 1m

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO., No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from	$22 50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS	27 50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING	15 00 to 70
STAGE AND TEAM do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE, do	12 00 to 150
GENTS do do	8 00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.

5 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

FINE HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

720 MARKET STREET. 720

Large salesroom contains a full stock of good serviceable SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, best Leather and workmanship, for city trade, at moderate, prices, and made to order at short notice.

E. P. MOYER & BROS.,

No. 720 MARKET Street.

N. B.—Superior SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS, for European travel.

Also, Ladies' French Dress Trunks. 5 19 1m

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 1§ No. MARKET Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

No. 232 CARTER Street

And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8§

FITLER, WEAVER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,

No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES

Will be sold cheap for cash.

Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR, MARBLE WORKS,

1 24wfm§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs, made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of A. STEINMETZ,

3 27 tuths3m RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh stree

J. C. PERKINS, LUMBER MERCHANT

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

T. J. McGUIGAN,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc,

FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc

MATCHES AND BLACKING,

NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,

First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut 5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS OFFICE,

No. 65 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS including all recent improvements in Carding Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works, ALFRED JENKS & SON.

1 1§

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,

AND

No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL 2 2

COTTON AND FLAX SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Fauline, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co., 3 6§ No 103 JONES' Alley.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR—CLYMER OR GEARY, as may be chosen—together with the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, Etc., may be obtained as usual at QUEEN'S NEWS-STAND, 12 Corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.

OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE

ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the w

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally. On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$95,000 00
120 000	" 6 " " '81	125 100 00
200.000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194,375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,855
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250
125 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	119,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	142 Shares Stock Reading Railroad Company	8,580 0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700 0
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,560 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies Accrued interest, and other debts due the Company	40 511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies $ 133. Estimated value	2,910 0
	Cash in Banks	$55,900 89
	Cash in Drawer	678 48
		56,635 37
		$1 253 630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. E. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	B. Jones Brooks,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lacourcade,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President. JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 15

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 South FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $16 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 1 2 10m

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons a such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, Jr.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19§

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866, $2,506,851'96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1865 $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 2 12m

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McIlvaine,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1§

THE PROVIDENT *LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,* OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 23d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,
	Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary 7 23§
OFFICE No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 409 WALNUT street, opposite Independence square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS

Daniel Smith Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.

WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 4 15

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said City and County for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in June next at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1866

April 27, William S. Mann, Administrator of JOHN P. MONNIER deceased.
" 28, Joseph Ryan, Executor of BRIDGET MULLEN, deceased.
" 28, Isaac K. Wright and John E. Marter, Administrators of DAVID H. WRIGHT, deceased.
" 28, John B. Wright and John Smith, Executors of JOHN WRIGHT, deceased.
" 30, Hartley Dodgson, Administrator, d. b. n. of JAMES DODGSON, deceased.
" 30, William M. Greiner and John Yard, Jr., Executors of WILLIAM ELLISON, deceased.
" 30, Thomas Cadwalader, Executor and Trustee of JAMES HAMILTON, deceased.
May 1, Rebecca C. Lewis, Guardian of WILLING FRANCIS LEWIS, (late a minor)
" 1, William B. Woods, Executor of SARAH WOODS deceased.
" 1, Michael F. Keenan, Administrator d. b. n. of Rev. DANIEL SHERIDAN, deceased.
" 2, Levina Hassan, Administrator of HENRY HASSAN, deceased.
" 2, John M. Kollock, Administrator c. t. a. of Rev. SHIPPARD K. KOLLOCK deceased.
" 3, Margaret A. Hodgdon, Executrix of SAMUEL HODGDON, deceased.
" 3, Hannah Kelly, Administratrix of WILLIAM KELLY, deceased.
" 3, Charles Smith, Administrator of JOHN R. SMITH, deceased.
" 4, Passmore Williamson, Administrator of CYRUS HILLBORN, deceased.
" 4 Henry H. Reed and Francis Heyl, Executors of CATHARINE REED, deceased.
" 4, Henry H. Reed and Francis Heyl, Executors of MICHAEL REED deceased.
" 8, Samuel R. Colday, Administrator (as filed by his Executor) of JAMES B. HARRISON, deceased.
" 8, Philip and Abraham M. Knorr, Executors of JOHN KNORR, deceased.
" 9, James McGlinchey, Executor of PATRICK McGLINCHEY, deceased.
" 10, Charles Evans, Executor of ANN CLEAVER, deceased.
" 10, John and Redwood F. Warner, Executors of JOSEPH WARNER deceased.
" 11, Joseph Wayne, Jr., Executor of JOSEPH WAYNE, deceased
" 11, Benjamin P. Elliott, Executor of FRANCIS B. MCSTOCKER, deceased.
" 12, James Bonnar, Executor, of HENRY CLARKE ROGERS deceased
" 15, Josiah Reger, Executor of LEONARD REGER, deceased.
" 15, Rowland H. Stokes, Executor of THOMAS STOKES, deceased.
" 16, Charles Gilbert, Executor (as filed by his Executor), of SAMUEL GILBERT, deceased.
" 18, John Mills and William McNully, Executors of JOHN SNYDER, deceased.
" 17, Ellerslie Wallace, Guardian of MARY H. ECKY (late a minor).
" 17, Elizabeth Peters, Executrix of MARGARET LOUDERBACK, deceased
" 18, Clayton Lippincott, Administrator of JACOB HINCKMAN, deceased.
" 18, J. George Smith, Administrator of THOMAS LEMON, deceased
" 18, Joseph Ball, Trustee of GEORGE BLACK, deceased.
" 18, Thomas H. Montgomery, Executor of GEORGE JUPITER deceased
" 19, Francis A. Danforth and Robert Shoemaker, Executors of APPLETON H. DANFORTH, deceased.
" 19, John Thomson, Administrator of ELIZABETH J. DICKSON deceased.
" 21, Joshua Comfort, Administrator of ANN COWPLAND, deceased.
" 21, Elizabeth E. Welch (late Tracy), Administratrix of JEREMIAH TRACY, deceased.
" 23, G. Dawson Coleman and W. Heyward Drayton, Executors of HARRIET COLEMAN, deceased.
" 24, William Allen, Executor of ISABELLA ALLEN, deceased.
" 24, Sarah H. Atherton, Guardian of ELLEN FISHER, deceased.
" 24, Robert G. White, Guardian of HENRY F. HEBERTON, (late a minor,)
" 24, Thomas Megargee, Guardian of the minor children of WILLIAM PALLET, deceased
" 24, Craig Biddle, Executor of PRISCILLA DAVIS, deceased.
" 24, Valentine Keely and Amanda L. Torbess, Executors of GEORGE KEELY, deceased.
" 24, Michael Devir, et. al. Administrators of EDWARD DEVIR, deceased.
" 24, Elijah J. Brigham, Administrator of ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON, deceased.
" 24, Fidel Fisher, Administrator of CHRISTINA SCHMIDT, deceased.
" 24, George R. Leslie and James M. Farr, Executors of JAMES M. LESLIE, deceased.
" 24, Thomas B. Dwight Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of ELIZA L. DWIGHT deceased.

5 28 31 17 14 FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 12, 1866.—NOTICE is hereby given that Writs of Scire Facias will be issued upon the following claims at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless the same are paid within that time to W. A. SILVER, Attorney at Law, No. 30 North SEVENTH Street.

City to use of Lane Schofield vs Cornelius S. Smith, C. P., December T., 1864, No. 2, for paving, 8143-55, lot S. W. corner of Second and Queen streets, 23 feet 3 inches by 80 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. John Sanders, C. P., March T., 1865, No. 69, for paving $44 00, lot N. E. corner of Sixth and Lombard streets, 16 feet by 20 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. James Montgomery, C. P. December T., 1865, No. 49, for paving $39 78, lot S. W. corner of Seventeenth and Montrose streets, 13 feet by 46 feet 6 inches

Same vs. Freeman Scott, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 1, for paving, $55 84, lot N. E. corner of Tenth and Poplar streets, 18 feet front on Tenth street by 36 feet.

Same vs same, C. P., March T., 1866 No. 2 for paving, $24 72, lot north side of Poplar street, 36 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24

Same vs same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 3, for paving, $25 53, lot north side of Poplar street, 50 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24 feet

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 4, for paving, $24 72, lot north side of Poplar street, 64 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24 feet.

Same vs. William A. Archer, C. P., March T., 1866 No. 5, for paving, $24 72, lot south side of Brown street 32 feet 6 inches east from St. John street, 15 feet 6 inches by 23 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 6 for paving, $24 72, lot south side of Brown street, 48 feet east from St. John street 15 feet 5 inches by 23 feet 5 in. 4 11thfm*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of CHARLES PENEVEYRE, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of LEWIS H. REDNER, Acting Executor of the estate of CHARLES PENEVEYRE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment on WEDNESDAY, June 13th, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of LEWIS H. REDNER, Esq., No. 132 S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 6 2 stuth5t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JAMES C. KEMPTON, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second and final account of EDWARD HOPPER, Esq. Administrator of the estate of JAMES C. KEMPTON deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, June 11, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. JOSEPH F. MARCER, Auditor.

6 2 stuth5t

GREEN PEAS,

GREEN CORN,

FRESH PEACHES,

FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS,

ALBERT C. ROBERTS

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,

9 13 4p Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. GRIEL & BRO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

5 16 1m No. 28 South SIXTEENTH St., Philada.

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 418 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS, UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1866

Sealed Proposals to furnish TIMBER and other Materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30 1867, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 28th of June next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed "Proposals for Timber, etc., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each navy yard and the Purchasing Paymaster for each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yard, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—

Class No. 1, white oak logs; No. 2 white oak keel or keelson pieces; No. 3, white oak curved timber; No. 4, white oak plank; No. 5, white oak boards; No. 6, yellow pine logs; No. 7, yellow pine beams; No. 8, yellow pine mast and spar timber; No. 9, white pine deck and stage plank; No. 10, white pine mast timber; No. 11, white pine logs, plank, and boards; No. 12, tackmatack timber; No. 13, ash logs, plank, and boards; No. 14, ash oars; No. 15, hickory buts and bars; No. 16, black walnut, maple, cherry, mahogany, white wood, and veneers; No. 17, cedar and cypress boards; No. 18, locust timber, No. 19, white oak staves and headings; No. 20, black spruce; No. 21, locust treenails and wedges; No. 23, lignumvitæ; No. 25, iron—round, flat, and square; No. 26, steel; No. 27, iron spikes; No. 28, iron nails—wrought and cut; No 30, lead; No. 32, drygoods and upholstery; No. 33, hardware; No. 34, tools for stores; No. 36, white lead; No. 37, zinc paints; No. 38, colored paints, dryers, etc.; No. 39, varnish, etc.; No 40, linseed oil; No. 41 glass; No. 42, brushes; No. 44, fish oil; No. 45, tallow, soap, and sperm oil; No. 47, ship chandlery; No. 48, oakum; No. 49, tank iron; No. 50, ingot copper; No. 52, pales; No 55, bellows.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective navy yards:—

KITTERY

Nos 4 6, 9 10, 13, 17, 19, 25, 27, 28, 32, 33, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45 47.

CHARLESTOWN

Nos 1 2, 3, 4 5, 6, 8, 9, 11 12, 13, 14 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47, 48.

BROOKLYN.

Nos. 5, 6 7, 8, 10, 11 13 14 15 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47, 49, 50.

PHILADELPHIA

Nos. 4 8, 10, 11 12, 13, 20, 23 25, 28, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45 47, 48, 50.

WASHINGTON.

Nos. 1, 6, 11, 13, 15, 16 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 3, 40, 41, 47, 50, 52, 55.

NORFOLK.

Nos 1, 4, 6, 11, 19. 5 31 th4t

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARINE CORPS, WASHINGTON, May 18, 1866

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until THURSDAY, the 28th day of June, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., for supplying Wood and Coal to the United States Marines, at Philadelphia, Pa., during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1867, the Wood to be good merchantable oak, and to be delivered, piled, measured, and inspected at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States.

The Coal to be best white ash anthracite Egg Coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2240 pounds to the ton, to be weighed, inspected, and delivered at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States and both Wood and Coal to be furnished upon the quarterly requisition of the commanding officer, showing the quantities required, agreeably to regulations.

Payments will be made upon the receipt of accounts duly authenticated by said commanding officer.

The right is reserved to reject all bids considered unreasonable.

A guarantee, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

To be endorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK, Major and Quartermaster.

5 21 th4t

PROPOSALS FOR HEATING FORD'S THEATRE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1866

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, June 12 1866 at 12 o'clock M., for HEATING, by steam (direct radiation), the building in this city known as "Ford's Theatre," and the two small buildings connected therewith.

Bids should be accompanied by plans showing the manner in which it is proposed to do the work, and state the amount of radiating surface proposed for, with a description of the boiler and

AFFRAY AT FOND DU LAC.

Shooting of General C. S. Hamilton by R. A. Baker—A Disgraceful Affair—Origin and Particulars of the Fracas.

From the Fond du Lac (Wis.) Commonwealth, May 30.

Last Monday evening the peace and quietness and equanimity of Fond du Lac, a city that was never yet disgraced by a mob, or witness before to any worse disturbance of the peace than common assault and battery, was rudely broken in upon by an encounter between two prominent citizens who have nursed, for many years, a bitter personal feud, to wit:—Robert A. Baker, Cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank, and General C. S. Hamilton, which resulted in Mr. Baker firing two shots from a pistol with which he was secretly armed, at the General, both of which hit him, one in the groin, and one in the left temple, but neither of them striking a vital part.

The affair took place on the stairs leading to the Young Men's Association Rooms in Reaping's block. The General, as President of the Association, had opened the polls, the voting had commenced, several had passed in and out, and persons were running up and down stairs to and from the crowd above and below. After the voting had progressed several minutes, the General started to go down upon the street, and in doing so passed Mr. Baker on the stairs, who was coming up. One version of the story is, that when Hamilton was two steps below him, Baker turned and hurled at him a gross epithet. Hamilton, on the impulse of the moment, wheeled and caught Baker by the left collar, shook him some, and said, "You little villain, what do you mean?"

While they were in that attitude, Baker with his right hand reached into the inside left breast pocket of his coat, immediately under Hamilton's hand, and fired his pistol down through his own coat, without drawing the weapon from his pocket, the range of the barrel being, most fortunately for both parties, below the General's abdomen, the ball taking effect in the left groin and passing down, as the physicians suppose, the large bone of the leg. They then had a struggle for the pistol, for an instant, but the shot paralyzed the leg of the General so that he had not the use of it, and he lost his balance and fell down the stairs, rolling out at full length upon the stone step.

At the instant of his touching the step, and while he must have been at least fifteen feet from Mr. Baker, a second shot was fired, which passed through the crown and rim of Hamilton's hat, just grazing the left temple. He was assisted to his feet by P. L. Morse, asked by him and others if he was hurt, no one comprehending for some seconds that he was really wounded, though they knew two shots had been fired. Our recollection is that he made no reply to any one, he being probably unconscious of the question, though he walked almost alone to Leiferi's store. Mr. Baker was immediately arrested by Police Officer Van Norder, and was soon turned over to the custody of the Sheriff. The only persons on the steps immediately within reach of the General and Mr. Baker, were J. W. Carpenter and Father Bishop, though there were others close by. Of course neither of them could comprehend the encounter so as to aid in preventing it, but Mr. Bishop says, as soon as the shots were fired, he grasped Mr. Baker, and said to him:—"In God's name, Mr. Baker, what are you shooting here for?" We understand Mr. Baker replied:—"He insulted me twice on the street today, and I won't stand it."

After it was known that shots had been fired and the General wounded severely, if not fatally, of course the most tremendous excitement ensued, and hot indignation freely expressed that the treasured wrath of a personal feud should make Mr. Baker so far forget what was due to the dignity, decency, and civilization of a peaceful community, and to himself as a gentleman, as to arm himself with a deadly weapon while moving among us, intending to use, or being betrayed and provoked into using it so recklessly, and to the imminent danger of the lives of his neighbors and friends in the immediate vicinity. The moral worth and stamina of Fond du Lac, of all parties, most unhesitatingly condemned the arming and shooting, whatever any might conceive had been the wordy provocation.

Mr. Baker was kept in custody by the Sheriff during the night, Tuesday he was brought before Justice Bissell, on a warrant issued by him. Before proceeding to an examination, the case was sworn away from Justice Bissell to the nearest Justice, which, in the absence of Justice Kellogg, was Justice Driggs. The Circuit Court being in session, and the District Attorney and the principal lawyers having business in the Court the examination of Mr. Baker was adjourned for nine days, and he was released on bail. The examination will be held on Thursday, the 7th of June.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

The Voyagers Heard From—Their Place of Landing—Particulars of the Trip.

Dr. Andrews and Mr. Plumb, whose departure from this city on the afternoon of Tuesday last, to make another trial of Dr. Andrews' flying ship, was described in yesterday's *Tribune*, have again returned to the city. We have received from Mr. Plumb the particulars of the voyage. The greatest altitude attained was about one and a half miles, which carried them above the lower stratum of clouds into a clear atmosphere, with a thick curtain of clouds above and below them. Through the occasional openings of these they could see the surface of the earth plainly. Mr. Plumb describes the appearance of the fleecy white clouds lying far below them as resembling snow-drift, rolling along over the bright green grass on the surface of the earth.

As we anticipated, the newly constructed rudder proved inefficient. Almost at the first attempt to bring it into requisition the cords became jammed, and the vessel was for a time entirely unmanageable. Afterwards, they regained partial control of her, but the steering apparatus was manifestly inadequate for successful working of the ship. Some other mechanical faults were also discovered, which will be remedied before another trip.

Finding that they could not succeed in the main object of the trip, the voyagers concluded to make a pleasure jaunt of it, and after sailing about for some time they finally landed in safety near the village of Oyster Bay, about twenty-eight miles from the place whence they started.

We understand that the necessary alterations of the vessel will be made at once, and another trial undertaken within a few days.—*New York Tribune.*

Arrival and Reception of General Santa Anna and Suite in New York.

Numerous persons congregated yesterday afternoon at the pier foot of Liberty street, to welcome to our metropolis the distinguished Mexican General Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. At a little after twelve o'clock M the steamer *Red Jacket*, from Elizabethport, arrived, bringing on board this celebrated personage, who was accompanied by his staff and suite, among whom were the following gentlemen:—

Senor Don Abigail Lozano, private secretary to the General; Senor Don Abrabant Baiz, Senor Don Jacobo Baiz, and Colonel Don A. L. de Santa Anna (a son to the General).

As soon as the General landed, and after exchanging salutations with the friends who were there to welcome him on his arrival, he and his suite drove to the splendid mansion in West Twenty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue, carefully prepared for the accommodation and comfort of the General.

This house is tastefully furnished, and is provided with all the necessary appliances which modern convenience has invented. Marble statues, paintings, and elegant mirrors greet the eye of the visitor in its principal rooms, while on the ceilings of the parlors and dining-rooms are seen chaste frescoes which well accord with the color of the furniture. There is also a well-selected library in the house.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—It is said that the interior of Pennsylvania shows the curious effect of the advance of civilization upon nature. The flora of the State has been found to have undergone remarkable changes, plants that were formerly rare being now quite abundant. This change is attributed in a great measure to the spread of railways, and some botanists predict that the "foreign plants will ultimately supplant the natives."

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

N. E. CORNER

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS

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A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED

AND VENTILATED

ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR

OF THE

"Evening Telegraph" Building,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

TO RENT.

APPLY IN THE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR.

N. B. WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.

PERSONS HAVING PROPERTIES FOR sale or to rent will find it to their advantage to call at the Central Real Estate Agency, No. 271 S. THIRD Street.
No bonus or charges made on either owner or tenant.
5 8 1mrp I. H. JOSEPH.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc. Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE FOR RENT.—A large House, with all the modern conveniences, extensive grounds and plenty of shade; stabling for three horses; within ten minutes walk of railroad station. Will be rented with or without the stable. Address Box No. 1368, Philadelphia Post Office. [5 24p

FOR SALE—THE LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE and Lot, 55 feet in front, with fine Garden attached, No. 415 S. Fifteenth street, below Pine. Possession July 8. Apply to J. FERGEANT PRICE, 5 30 12t No. 813 ARCH Street.

LUMBER.

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
YELLOW PINE FLOORING,
SPRUCE PINE FLOORING,
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING,
PLASTERING LATH,
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER.
PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER, CUT TO A BILL, CUT TO A BILL, AT SHORT NOTICE.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES,
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES,
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES,
WHITE PINE SHINGLES,
CYPRESS SHINGLES,
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE,
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT,
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG,
FROM 12 TO 32 FEET LONG,
SPRUCE SILLS,
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST,
OAK SILLS,
5 22 6mrp MAULE BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.

OFFERS

A FEW CHOICE LOTS

OF

SEASONED WALNUT,

LOW FOR CASH.

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T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner of FIFTEENTH and STILES Street, OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4 4, 5-4, 6 6, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4 4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards
First and second quality one and two sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, all sizes.
Prime lot Spruce Sills and Scantling.
Plastering Lath (English and Canals) Pickets.
Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 6 5 1m

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A SAFE STEAM BOILER.

The attention of manufacturers and others using Steam is confidently called to this new Steam Generator, as combining essential advantages in absolute safety from explosion in cheapness of first cost and cost of repairs, in economy of fuel, facility of cleaning and transportation etc., not possessed by any other boiler now in use. This boiler is formed of a combination of cast-iron hollow spheres, each sphere eight inches external diameter, and three eighths of an inch thick. These are held together by wrought-iron bolts, with caps at the ends.

Nearly one hundred of these Boilers are now in operation, some of them in the best establishments in this city.

For descriptive circulars or price, apply to JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr., Harrison Boiler Works, GRAY'S FERRY Road, adjoining the United States Arsenal, Philadelphia. 4 21 s tu th2m5p

TOURTALOT'S

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

IN SQUARE CANS.

FOR SALE BY

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

(14 §4p) S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT

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FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK, In variety, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS.

4 20 6m8p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

LOST—THE CERTIFICATE NO. 1221, ISsued by the City of Philadelphia (old) to provide for the subscription to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's stock, dated September 22, 1853, for one thousand dollars, payable to John Garth Dodgson, of Preston, Lancashire, England, and Bevy Sharp, of London, England, trustees, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum. Redeemable July 1, 1883. 6 5 tuths8p*

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CHAS. STOKES & CO. MAKE CLOTHING TO ORDER, In the Very Latest Style.

CHAS. STOKES & CO. OFFER Great Inducements to Purchasers of Fine Ready-Made Clothing.

UNDER THE Continental Hotel, 824 Chestnut STREET.

CHAS. STOKES & CO. HAVE Clothing To Suit All Tastes, At Very Low Prices.

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CLOTHING !!!

HICKS' TEMPLE OF FASHION.

Celebrated For Fine Fashionable Clothing.

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606 MARKET Street, 608

Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.

Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12 00.
Dusters, $2 25.
Pants from $3 00 and higher.
Come and convince yourselves. [5 31 3m

$25 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OF fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing to, in style unsurpassed.
4 7 1mrp FARR, No. 704 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

FRUITS, NUTS,

SARDINES, ETC. ETC.

Oranges and Lemons, Messina.
Paper Shell and Bordeaux Almonds.
Sardines, half and quarter boxes.
Marseilles Olive Oil, quarts and pints.
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Bunch, Layer, Seedless, and Valencia Raisins.
Zante and Patras Currants, and Citron.
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Grenoble Walnuts, Pecan Nuts, and Filberts.
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Canned Peaches, Tomatoes, Lobsters, and Corn.
Also, 200 cases of the celebrated Virgin Oil of Aix, imported by us, quarts and pints.
The richest Salad Oil received from France.

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On and After Monday, June 4, 1866.

A PASSENGER TRAIN

FOR READING,

AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS, will leave Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, at

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Arriving at Reading in time to connect with Express Trains, North, East and West.

Passengers going North from all Stations between Philadelphia and Reading, except Norristown, Phœnixville, and Pottstown, will take this train.

The MORNING EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Philadelphia at

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Stopping only at Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown Reading and points on the main line above Reading, and the LEBANON VALLEY BRANCH.

The 2:45 P. M. from Pottsville

WILL NOT STOP at Stations SOUTH of Reading, except POTTSTOWN, PHŒNIXVILLE, and NORRISTOWN.

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Specimens of several years standing of its durability and superiority over all others, can be seen at the store. 5 31 thstu1mrp

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For the benefit of those proposing to undertake Electrical treatment for disease, we give in the following list a few of the more prominent and most common complaints met with in our practice, in all of which we are most successful. IN NEARLY ALL CASES OF CHRONIC DISEASE ELECTRICITY IS A SURE REMEDY, AND IN ALL CASES BENEFICIAL IF PROPERLY APPLIED. Those, therefore, afflicted with complaints not here enumerated need have no hesitation in applying, and whether only RELIEF, or if PERMANENT CURE can be effected, they will receive replies accordingly. All consultations free.

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3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.
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MRS. BECKWITH has the Ladies' Department under her own care and supervision.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following-named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:

A. J. Pleasanton, No. 916 Spruce street; W. B. Smith, No. 1022 Hanover street; George Dougass, Fifth street above Chesnut; J. W. Bradley, No. 16 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 N. Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeny, Walnut street, below Eighth; George Evans, Arch street, below Fifth; Mr. Pennoyer, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McClane—all of this city. A. Pleasonton St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del.; R. A. Semple, Mount Holly, N. J. with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases can apply at the office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the office, or by letter.

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CURES ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY

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LOSS OF MEMORY, UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE,
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AND ALL DISEASES
That follow as a sequence of youthful indiscretions.

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WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.

Soft finish Jaconet, Cambric, and Nainsook Muslins; Swiss Muslins and Victoria Lawns; White Brilliants.
White Piques, 50, 69, 75, 80, 90, and $1 00 per yard.
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Marseilles Quilts, from $5 up to $13 50.

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Best makes of Shirting Linens, Table Linens, Napkins and Towels. Linen Huckaback Towels, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 40, 45, and 50c. Handsome Damask Towels. Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at the lowest market prices. Having bought a large lot of muslins before the advance, we are enabled to sell them at the very lowest prices.

Black Silks, Black Silks, $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50, $1 65, up to $3 50 a yard. Plain Alpaca Delaines; figured Mohairs; black ground Silk Grenadines, 62½ cents; white ground Grenadines, 37½.

Black and White Plaid Mohairs, 37½c. a yard.

A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Gents' Neck Ties, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders; Ladies' and Gents' Gauze Merino Vests, Linen and Silk Hdfs, very cheap.

Just opened a new lot of Cambric Edgings, Insertings, and Trimmings.

Needle-worked Bands, from 30 cents up to $2 00 a Band.

A cheap lot of Dimity Bands.

Hoop Skirts, best quality, made to order expressly for our sales, and warranted for six months.

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French and English Hair Brushes.

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N. B.—7-4 and 8-4 Mosquito Bar Netting 2 4§

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FROM THIS DATE,

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CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER

HAVE MADE

A REDUCTION IN PRICES

At their Retail Counters and Wholesale Department

FOR CLOSING SALES OF

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CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

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6 6 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

80 CENTS ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES, FOR BOYS.
$1 00 Cassimeres for men's wear.
$1 50 fine Cassimeres, for suits.
50 cent fine Linen Drills.
Linen Duck, for boys' wear and ladies' Sacques.
Fine Mixed Goods for suits.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

$6 50 FINE BED BLANKETS.
Blankets for single beds.
Blankets for berths.
Blankets for hotels.
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White Crepe Maret Shawls.
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White Printed Cashmere Shawls.
Black Thibet Shawls.
Shetland Shawls, Sea side Shawls.
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50 CENTS FINE BLACK ALPACAS.
50 cent Fine Pearl Colored Alpacas.
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$2 00 wide Gros Grain Silks, for Sacques.
Travelling Dress Goods.
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6 6 N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING, Oil Cloths and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets will open this morning from Auction—Ingrain Carpets at 50, 62, 75, 87 cents, $1, $1 25, $1 37 and $1 50; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets only $1 75, worth $2 50; Rich Style Three-ply Carpets, only $2 12½; Hemp Carpets 37 cents; Rag, 62 cents; Cottage Carpets, 37 cents; Entry and Stair, 37 to 87 cents; Floor Oil Cloths, 62 cents; Window Shades $1 up; White Canton Matting, 31 cents up; Red Check Matting, 37 cents up; Velvet Rugs at $2 50; Buff Shading, 45 cents up; Cheap Table Linen; Cheap Towelling and Napkins; Material for Bathing Robes; Lawns, 31 cents; Dimity Quilts, $3; Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslin, 25 to 37 cents; Cloth Table and Piano Covers. Cheap Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET. 6 5

1000 YARDS PLAID MUSLIN, CHEAP.
65c. Fine White Pique.
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250 DOZEN LINEN NAPKINS AT $2 50 and $2 65.
10-4 Linen Sheeting, $1 25.
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200 dozen Linen Hdkfs., from late sales.
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25 CENTS FINE BLEACHED SHIRTING Muslins, yard wide.
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